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Daily Report

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

Uprona Names Buyoya Candidate for Elections

EA2504211793 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 25 Apr 93

[Excerpt] The Unity and National Progress Party [Uprona] presidential candidate for the 1 June elections is Major Pierre Buyoya. He was unanimously designated at the end of the second extraordinary Uprona congress. [passage omitted]

Chad

Human Rights Official Criticizes Conduct of Inquiry

AB2504192593 Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 24 Apr 93

[Text] A human rights association, the Chadian League for the Struggle Against Human Rights Violations [LTLVDH], is not in agreement with the government concerning the massacres in Logone Oriental Region following the publication of Amnesty International's report. LTLVDH Chairman (Joseph Kantitole) expresses his surprise to Montana Gosou about the composition of the delegation that made the trip south.

[Begin (Kantitole) recording] How, where, and when did the sister associations meet with the government delegation to undertake this trip? Since we constitute one human rights group, it was the duty of the sister associations contacted by the government to inform the other associations so that we can discuss the modalities and procedures for carrying out the investigations before selecting the delegates who would travel with the government team. Which sister association chose to accomplish such a mission hurriedly without preparing fully for it? Politicians are what they are; there should be no rush in dealing with them. Similarly, we deplore the language of the minister of information, who sought to discredit the other associations when he says that the association [words indistinct] is part of the delegation, and that a mission of foreign investigators is not necessary. Does this mean that the other associations are not credible?

As a minister from the Union for Renewal and Democracy, Mr. Kassire Coumakoye ought to have waited for the delegation report before making his press statement. On what basis did he assess the accuracy or otherwise of the figures given by the Chadian Association for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights? Amnesty International published a report covering two years of violations and killings. This figure of 500 dead seems small in our view in relation to the number of persons killed. Even though the government may contest this, the people, who bore the brunt, will confirm our point of view.

Kassire Coumakoye was already a member of the Deby government two years ago. Amnesty International

cannot release a whimsical figure. What will it gain from that? Whether there were 500 dead or just one dead, human rights were violated, and Amnesty International's first duty is to condemn these violations. Does it mean that the 500 people dead, or even the single person who was killed, had no right to live? And for no reason at all, the minister of foreign affairs convenes diplomats to a meeting to justify or deny what Amnesty said. Has the minister forgotten the role of ambassadors, or of non-governmental organizations, which is to keep the countries they represent informed? These ambassadors are not unaware of Deby's gruesome deeds. The government must stop these kinds of cynical jokes. Have those who cried thief yesterday now become thieves themselves? These are the questions we ask. Was it a turning of coats by politicians?

As long as the truth is not established, as long as the suspected perpetrators of these massacres are not punished, we will continue to demand that an international inquiry be opened. We urge the government to give the human rights associations on the ground the free hand to carry out the inquiry without let or hindrance and [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Gabon

Assembly Speaker Resigns, New Speaker Elected

AB2404151593 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 24 Apr 93

[Excerpt] Eloi-Marcel Rahandi Chambrier will be the new speaker of the Gabonese National Assembly. At a plenary session this afternoon, this country's parliament elected a new National Assembly speaker following the announced and confirmed resignation of Jules Bourdes-Ogouliguende, the former speaker. Eloi-Marcel Rahandi Chambrier, candidate of the Gabonese Democratic Party, the former sole party and the majority party in the National Assembly, was elected. He was opposed by Michel Ossima Osse of the National Lumberjacks Rally. Eloi-Marcel Rahandi Chambrier will act as speaker of the National Assembly until the term of office of the present bureau comes to an end on 20 May. [passage omitted]

Rwanda

Bomb Blast Injures 21 at Kigali Post Office

EA2304120993 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in Kinyarwanda 1700 GMT 22 Apr 93

[Text] A time bomb went off at a post office in Kigali on 22 April at 1415. The bomb did not kill anybody, but 21 people were injured. Nineteen have been discharged from the hospital, but two seriously injured people remain under care.

The bomb went off where post boxes are situated, causing extensive damage. Security officers have started an investigation to determine who planted the bomb, but no clue has been found yet.

Zaire

Cabinet Discusses Measures for Domestic, Foreign Issues

AB2404163793 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 24 Apr 93

[Report on a meeting held by the Birindwa Cabinet in Kinshasa on 23 April; read by government spokesman N'Gongo Luwowa, minister of communications and press—recorded]

[Text] As on every Friday, the Government of National Union and Public Salvation held its weekly meeting at the Government Hotel under the chairmanship of His Excellency Faustin Birindwa, prime minister and head of government. The interim executive organ considered the following items:

1. The general situation of the country, presented by the vice prime minister for interior and customary affairs.
2. The developments in Kinshasa-Brussels relations, presented by the minister of foreign affairs.
3. Compliance with the laws of the Republic, especially regarding offenses committed by the press.
4. State of affairs in the primary, secondary, and vocational education sector, particularly in Kinshasa.
5. Gradual rehabilitation of the Office Zairois de Radiodiffusion et de Television, AGENCE ZAIRE-PRESSE [AZAP], and the Zaire Satellite Telecommunications Network, presented by the minister of communications and press.

On the domestic front, the cabinet was briefed on the situation prevailing in the Masisi area of North Kivu, where serious incidents have been reported. Concerning this issue, the government directed the vice minister of the interior to summon the governor of North Kivu who, as you know, has submitted a preliminary report on these unfortunate developments. On 24 April, a high-powered delegation led by the vice minister of the interior will leave for North Kivu to determine all the facts on these unfortunate events and adopt the appropriate measures and practical steps to prevent their recurrence.

It may be recalled that as soon as these incidents were reported, the government quickly took action to ease interethnic tension, and is now awaiting the official report from the vice minister of the interior in order to make an accurate and reliable assessment of these sad developments.

Concerning developments in relations between Kinshasa and Brussels, the national and international community may recall that two Belgian diplomats who were both embassy attaches were caught in the act of purchasing Zairian Armed Forces uniforms, declared persona non grata, and ordered to leave Zaire. As a reprisal, Belgium decided to expel two Zairian diplomats, but without complying with the Vienna Convention, which provides that in applying the principle of reciprocity the persons to be expelled must be of the same grade as those that have been expelled. The two Zairian diplomats expelled by Brussels were a secretary and a counselor. Faced with this Belgian reaction which runs counter to the Vienna Convention, the government has decided to expel Mr. Ignace Carl-Louis Johan Maricou, minister-counselor at the Belgian Embassy.

Still on its relations with foreign countries, the government has decided, as part of cost-saving measures, to close a few of our diplomatic missions abroad. The first mission to be closed is in Vienna. This decision does not in any way mean a break in diplomatic relations with the country concerned. It is simply the first step of a policy aimed at putting in place the development-oriented diplomacy on which the option is based. With a view to reducing public spending, the government has directed the minister of international cooperation to close a dozen cooperation outfits abroad.

The minister of international cooperation has also informed the government of an application filed by the UN Development Program [UNDP] representative in Zaire seeking approval to put up a building that will accommodate UN agencies in Kinshasa. The UNDP's application was approved and the minister of lands was directed to issue the relevant documents next week. The minister of international cooperation told the cabinet that during the audience with the UNDP representative, the two men considered Zaire's request that the United Nations send international observers to Zaire during the upcoming elections.

In another development, in the face of increasing cases of libel, calumny, and harmful insinuations in which some sections of the written press have sadly excelled, based on a report presented by the minister of justice, the government has decided to initiate legal proceedings in accordance with the law against writers of any offending articles. Henceforth, any journalist or newspaper found guilty of committing a press offense by infringing on the most basic principles of republican ethics and professional conduct will be liable to the rigors of the law. It is unacceptable that in a republic that aspires to the rule of law that newspapers—under the pretext of exercising the freedom of expression and press freedom—publish remarks that slur the institutions of the Republic, the honor of its leaders, and the dignity of the human person. Furthermore, any incitement to violence or call to hatred in the media or at public gatherings will be most severely punished.

On the subject of resumption of classes in the primary, secondary, and vocational institutions, the government noted that, contrary to promises received from the teachers' unions and notwithstanding the fact that the gradual settlement of salary arrears has begun, classes have not resumed everywhere in Kinshasa. The government deplores the excessive politicizing of union circles which are more loyal to certain political organizations than to defending the interests of our children. The government wonders whether it is decent to continue to pay salaries to people perpetually on strike.

Finally, after examining the issue presented by the minister of communications and press and touching on the rehabilitation of OZRTV, AZAP, and the Zairian Satellite Telecommunications Network, the broad-based national union of public salvation government has decided to assist those ailing public organizations whose facilities and production tools have become so dilapidated. A number of priority measures have been adopted to revive these sensitive and strategic sectors of our nation's life.

I thank you.

Meeting Called To Discuss Western 'Interference'

AB2304201093 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 23 Apr 93

[Text] The National Assembly, utilizing the information media accorded it by the Constitution; as amended and completed to date by Law No. 93001 of 2 April 1993 relating to the harmonized Constitutional Act for the transition period; and by virtue of the provisions of its Article 70; and by virtue of Articles 87, 88, 89, and 90 of its rules of procedure, has put a topical question to the broad-based government of national unity and public salvation through the minister of external relations about the interference of Belgium, the United States, and France in the domestic affairs of Zaire. It is therefore informing the national and international community about the holding of a public plenary session on the matter on 24 April at 1000 at the Hall of Nations. Embassy press attaches, the national and international media, and the public are cordially invited.

Belgian Diplomat Expelled for Incompatible Activities

AB2404104593 Paris AFP in French 1902 GMT 23 Apr 93

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 23 Apr (AFP)—Diplomatic sources in Kinshasa have disclosed that the Zairian Government decided on 23 April to expel Mr. Johan Maricou, the Belgian Embassy minister-counselor in Zaire.

A Belgian Embassy member whom AFP contacted by telephone confirmed the news and pointed out that the diplomatic note issued by the Zairian Ministry of External Relations is in accordance with Article Nine of the Vienna Convention, which empowers any government to expel a foreign diplomat at any time without stating the reason, if it is a matter of sovereignty.

Furthermore, reliable Zairian sources say that Mr. Maricou was expelled from Zaire because of "activities that are incompatible with his diplomatic status." [passage omitted]

Tshisekedi Government Requests UN Intervention

AB2404102593 Paris AFP in English 0728 GMT 24 Apr 93

[Text] Brussels, April 24 (AFP)—The government of ousted Zairian Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi has appealed to UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali to send United Nations troops to troubled Zaire. The request was presented Friday by Communications Minister Lambert Mende and Environment Minister Tharcisse Loseke, who held a 20-minute meeting here with Butrus-Ghali.

Butrus-Ghali had earlier said, after meeting with Belgian Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene and Foreign Minister Willy Claes, that "the United Nations can only act on a decision by either the Security Council or the General Assembly. But we are following the situation in Zaire with great attention and the United Nations, as well as the international community, is extremely concerned with the deteriorating situation there."

Tshisekedi has been pressing the autocratic president of Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko, to establish democratic rule in the country. Tshisekedi and his government were dismissed by Mobutu in December and were replaced earlier this month by Faustin Birindwa. But the new cabinet has failed to receive international recognition and the United States, Belgium, and France two weeks ago called on Butrus-Ghali to pressure Mobutu to speed up democratization.

According to the two Tshisekedi ministers, the request submitted to the secretary general on Friday sought:

- The deployment of a UN buffer force to ensure peace and security in the country;
- The assignment of observers to areas of tension to monitor respect for human rights;
- An investigation into recent disturbances in Shaba and North Kivu provinces; and
- Technical intervention to help with the preparation and organization of elections.

Minister Comments on Help Request

AB2504070593 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 24 Apr 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In Zaire, opposition-backed Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi is looking for more assistance from the international community in his bid to force President Mobutu to implement democratic reforms. Mobutu and Tshisekedi have been at loggerheads for months. In fact, Mobutu no longer recognizes Tshisekedi as prime minister, having sacked him and replaced him with his own man, Faustin Birindwa. Tshisekedi for his part argues Mobutu had no right to do that. Anyway, representatives of Tshisekedi's government have been holding talks with the UN secretary general, Butrus-Ghali, in Brussels. Leading the delegation is Tshisekedi's information minister, Lambert Mende. On the line, Rachid Myer asked Lambert Mende what assistance they had asked for from the UN:

[Begin recording] [Mende] The main point of the meeting with Mr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali was to give to him officially a document from the prime minister of Zaire, Mr. Tshisekedi, seeking for this peacekeeping force of the United Nations to restore peace in Zaire. As you know, there is a lot of skirmishes, a lot of troubles in Zaire now, and we have now big problems of peace, of security, of human rights abuse in the Kivu Province, in the Shaba Province, and we are not able to solve all that problem. That's why the government have asked for a peacekeeping force.

[Myer] And what was Mr. Butrus-Ghali's response to this request for the peacekeeping force?

[Mende] Well, my feeling was that Mr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali was very, very well aware of what is going on in Zaire. He knows a lot of people, he knows the Prime Minister Tshisekedi and many members of the cabinet, and he was very concerned about what is going on in the Shaba. And he asked me what was the recent development of problems in the North Kivu. And he told me that he will try his best. And he agreed with the demand, but he still now have to seek the approval of members of Security Council. [as heard]

[Myer] And did you agree for a timetable?

[Mende] No, I think the problems of timetable will come up when we will have a decision from Security Council.

[Myer] Now, you say you've taken this message from the prime minister, Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi. But, in fact, Mr. Tshisekedi and his government were dismissed by President Mobutu and instead he has appointed Mr. Birindwa as the new prime minister. What weight does Mr. Tshisekedi carry anymore?

[Mende] Well, I have to assure you that up to now in Zaire, the only government—legal government—is the government of Mr. Tshisekedi. I have to inform you that

in our constitution now—the transitional constitution—it is not for President Mobutu to appoint or to dismiss a prime minister. And when he tried to dismiss Mr. Tshisekedi, Mobutu broke the law.

[Myer] You may say Mr. Mobutu broke the law, but he seems to have got away with it.

[Mende] No. What I can tell you is the government Mobutu set up illegally is not at all efficient, because people don't collaborate with it. All the civil servants have gone on strike to oppose that decision. So those people are not working, and that is why we need now some peacekeeping force to solve this problem peacefully in order to avoid civil war.

[Myer] Now, you've already spoken to the UN. You've certainly had meetings with Belgium, France, the U.S. What about African countries? Are you doing any lobbying there?

[Mende] Yeah, as I am here touring these Western countries, other colleagues of the government are touring Africa, mostly Central Africa, black African countries, because we are more concerned about what Africans can do for us, because we are Africans and we need firstly to be helped by African countries, so....

[Myer, interrupting] So, which African countries, in particular, have other members of the government gone to?

[Mende] Fundamentally, the neighboring countries of Zaire, like Angola, like Zambia, like Uganda, like Congo, Brazzaville, like Rwanda, and others. We need also to get in touch with the countries who are, you know, very influential in the OAU, like Nigeria and Senegal, and all these countries will be visited by members of the government to talk with them and to seek also some assistance. [end recording]

Tshisekedi Supporters 'Mobilizing Their Forces'

LD2604141193 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 26 Apr 93

[Text] The supporters of Etienne Tshisekedi and the Sacred Union are mobilizing their forces today. They have organized a ghost town day in Kinshasa to support Prime Minister Tshisekedi against the other Prime Minister Birindwa, who was installed by Marshal Mobutu. This is what Joseph Olengakoye, an adviser to Etienne Tshisekedi, explained to Frederique Jenneau:

[Begin Olengakoye recording] This is very urgent, because we are witnessing a return to dictatorship. The situation is worse than before: Mobutu has decided to subjugate his people entirely, and we must absolutely defend—now or never—the interests of the Congolese people. Worse still, there are killings all the time, every night. We have now gone through three years where we went nowhere. There is only dictatorship.

The people are angry. When President Mobutu speaks of the people, he means the Army, but not even the whole Army, just a fraction of it—that fraction that remains faithful to him. This is what he calls the people. However, we are still going to [words indistinct], because we know that all the people are behind us. I do not think it

is enough, but it is to show the dictator our determination, that in spite of this fraction of the Army that he sends out to massacre the population, we are determined to kick him out. [end recording]

Nord Kivu Governor Makes Proposals on Nationality

AB230414393 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 22 Apr 93

[Text] There have been clashes in Nord Kivu Region, in the Masisi rural zone, in eastern Zaire. The two opposing sides are the natives and people of Rwandan descent. There are reports of several deaths. Nord Kivu Governor Mbogo Kalumbu has brought the issue to the attention of Deputy Interior Prime Minister Kasusula Djuma. The government has just dispatched a commission of inquiry to the area led by Deputy Interior Minister Edjuku Eboma. Here is a report:

[Begin recording] [Kalumbu] The conflict hinges on the nationality issue. As you know, on the eve of elections the nationality issue has become more prominent, which has led to the clashes. I came to make certain proposals to the deputy interior prime minister. I wanted to meet him because there have been different accounts of what happened in Walikale and Masisi. Having been in the area, I thought it necessary to make the following proposals:

First, an identification commission should be established to check people's national identity. Second, the commission should be composed of people who are not from the regions involved in the conflict. Third, the commission should be able to let us know those who are Zairians and those who are not. We will be holding elections soon, and it is quite legitimate to know who will be taking part in them. The commission should be able to go to work so that we can put an end to these clashes.

In the meantime, I visited the area and was able to stave off further clashes. I rallied the people, and I also dispatched security forces to try to separate the different sides. It can now be said that there is a lull, but more needs to be done. We should be able to distinguish between Zairians and non-Zairians so that we can hold peaceful elections.

I cannot claim I am Rwandan simply because I lived in Rwanda for a long time, and I cannot claim I am Ugandan simply because I have lived there for two or three years. I think there is a procedure to follow. I have recommended that our people be informed on the matter. A lot of people would like to become Zairian nationals, but they have not submitted a formal application to that end; neither have they followed established legal procedures.

[Unidentified reporter] Regarding the economic situation in Nord Kivu, recent events have had a large impact on your region. What is the economic situation in Nord Kivu now?

[Kalumbu] On the whole, economic activity is resuming following the nightmarish looting. Businessmen are resuming activity rather gradually of course, because they lost so much during the looting, but activity is resuming. We can be optimistic because activity is resuming in Nord Kivu. [end recording]

Religious Leader Interviewed on North Kivu Massacre

LD2404160293 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 24 Apr 93

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] According to the Zairean episcopate, between 1,000 and 1,500 people died in the massacres in North Kivu. Anne-Marie Mouradian asked Monsigneur Monsengwo if this toll is correct:

[Begin recording] [Monsengwo] We received this information from church circles, and I have no reason to doubt it.

[Mouradian] Earlier you mentioned 300 dead...

[Monsengwo, interrupting] When I left Zaire there was talk of 300 dead, but if the news originates from church circles it is new, and I have no reason to doubt it.

[Mouradian] What do you think of the army's role in the Kivu events?

[Monsengwo] It is a fact that our army might be much more inclined to ensure safety rather than commit the painful deeds it is committing. I ask the army to avoid being at the center of exactions and of acts endangering the safety of individuals.

[Mouradian] Do you wish to see the troops now in Kivu leave the province?

[Monsengwo] I believe that soldiers are rotated regularly, that there are rotations every six months. If they committed those acts, the authorities must determine the responsibility and take sanctions against those responsible. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Envoy to Burundi Interviewed on Kivu Clashes

EA2304153593 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 22 Apr 93

[Text] The Banyarwanda of Kivu—in other words, Zairians of Rwandan origin—are allegedly in confrontation with the (Bahunde). According to Western radios, the toll is heavy, but here in Bujumbura the Zairian ambassador in our capital, Vizi Topi, believes that it is too early to establish a toll and to incriminate the Army. Interethnic rivalries have been in existence for a long time. Vizi Topi explains:

[Begin recording] [Topi] We should recognize that the problems have been there for a long time. They have been brewing for a long time. I think that it is an interethnic conflict that is based mainly on a social integration problem. There are those who are natives to

the area, and the Banyarwanda who arrived and are trying to integrate. However, there is the issue of rejection between the two protagonists. Saying that it is a political problem is premature. It is local; therefore, it should be treated in its precise context.

The Army was implicated. I believe that in Zaire, we have an army that is there to play its role. Whenever there are events such as this, the Army intervenes to restore peace and security for everybody. The Army is not there to exacerbate conflicts and to create disorder. The Army went to the scene to reestablish order.

[Unidentified reporter] It is said that the Banyarwanda and (Bahunde) are confronting each other. According to information and history that [words indistinct], is it true that the Banyarwanda are [word indistinct] by the (Bahunde)?

[Topi] That is a question I do not want to try to answer. I am not authorized to answer it, as it is not within my jurisdiction. It is true that I am a Zairian. [passage indistinct] As it is now, I reserve judgment on what is happening exactly. [end recording]

'Ethnic Cleansing' in Equatorial Region Denounced

AB2304142593 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 22 Apr 93

[Text] In the Equatorial Region, where departmental heads have been put in charge of their respective ministries since December, information made public on 21 April by the Zairian Association for the Defense of Human Rights [ZADHO] speaks of ethnic cleansing. According to this humanitarian organization, the objective is to expel nonindigenes in anticipation of the elections.

Notification of this decision was made to the people concerned by the regional directors in a press communique. ZADHO demands the arrest of the Equatorial Region's authorities for incitement to tribal hatred and the rehabilitation of the administrative authorities who were unfairly expelled from the region. ZADHO also demands the immediate dissolution of the informal group for ethnic cleansing and the replacement of the eight departmental heads by indigenes to take charge of

the civil service, energy, rural development, veterans, justice, planning, labor, and the regional medical inspectorate.

Government Plans To Pay Salary Arrears

AB2504141393 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 25 Apr 93

[Text] An interesting piece of news for functionaries and other state employees is that in addition to efforts by the government to mobilize receipts and in compliance with its promise to gradually pay salary arrears, we have just learned from sources close to the government that six categories of civil servants will be paid starting 26 April. They are in the sectors of higher education and universities, justice, public health, civil service, public and semipublic establishments, and state functionaries.

Renovating-Reformist-Centrist Force Inaugurated

AB2504162093 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 25 Apr 93

[Excerpt] The National Convention of Renovating, Reformist, and Centrist Forces was officially inaugurated yesterday at the Water Company conference room with the signing of the convention's charter, followed by a news conference. Muamba Kashala was there:

[Begin Kashala recording] Between what can be called left and right wings in Zaire, the convention is positioned in the middle, to constitute a third political force. The ambition of the convention is to bring together political parties, non-governmental organizations, and socioprofessional groups, and to conquer power after a process of rejuvenating the Zairian politician. This rejuvenation necessarily passes through two phases: On the one hand, all Zairians should accept the idea that the country belongs to all the sons and daughters of Zaire and that it should be easy for all those who qualify to assume office or to benefit from a public privilege. On the other hand, there is the duty for political aspirants to cultivate at any time the idea of achieving excellence when assuming public office and their acceptance to die within themselves in order to be born again within a sort of collective conscience or at least to strive to achieve this and to bow with humility to one's political death or temporary political disqualification by the people. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Djibouti

President Seeks Maturity From Opposition Candidates

EA2304214093 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali 1700 GMT 23 Apr 93

[Text] The presidential election campaign officially started today and will continue until 5 May. President Hassan Gouled Aptidon, president of the Republic and the Popular Rally for Progress presidential candidate, called on the other four opposition presidential hopefuls to show maturity and calm so as to be able to participate in the democratic elections. President Gouled again made it clear that he believes in the current democratic system in the country and pledged that he will implement the democratic program which has been introduced in the country. The president said that the forthcoming presidential elections will play a great role in implementing the democratic program.

Ethiopia

Eritrean Independence Referendum Ends

EA2604114893 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 26 Apr 93

[Excerpt] The referendum which started on 23 April and which is aimed at legalizing the victory achieved after 30 years of armed struggle ended successfully yesterday at 1900. Dr. Amare Tekle, commissioner of the Eritrean Referendum Commission, concluded the process by casting his vote in the presence of Mr. Samir Sanbar, the UN special envoy to Eritrea. [passage omitted]

Large Turnout Reported

EA2404153093 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Arabic 0415 GMT 24 Apr 93

[Excerpt] The voting process that began on 23 April here in the homeland and abroad to prove the victory that was achieved after 30 years and to achieve international legality is proceeding well. Referendum observers including representatives of the United Nations and journalists have arrived in various regions of Eritrea.

There was a large turnout at polling centers, and the day was greeted with ululations, cheers, and applause. Reports point out that the majority of citizens cast their votes on 23 April. Reports reaching us last night said that the voting process in the Eritrean referendum in all parts of Eritrea was completed yesterday with total success.

Our correspondents in the headquarters of the Eritrean regions informed us that the voting process on the first day proceeded systematically and in a calm and excellent manner, which is cause for gratification and pleasure. On the first day of voting, Eritreans also expressed their joy at the arrival of this day by staging dances and gatherings and chanting patriotic songs. [passage omitted]

[Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya at 1600 GMT on 23 April notes that "Eritreans residing in Cairo have started casting their votes, Cairo radio reported. The radio states that the voting process is being observed by UN, OAU, and Arab Law Association observer groups. In a statement on the referendum, Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa said that the Egyptian Government is participating as an observer at the invitation of the Provisional Government of Eritrea. He added that as the ongoing referendum is very crucial to the Horn of Africa, the Egyptian Government is following it keenly. Mr. 'Uthman 'Umar, representative of the Provisional Government of Eritrea in Egypt, said that Egypt's participation in the Eritrean referendum will strengthen the relationship between Eritrea and Egypt." Asmera Radio adds: "Eritreans residing in Sudan have started casting their votes, Omdurman radio reported. The radio, quoting the representative of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, said that there are 393 voting stations in Sudan. It noted that the vote-counting process will be conducted in Sudan."]

Isayas Hails End of 'Mission'

EA2304205693 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1600 GMT 23 Apr 93

[Text] Mr. Isayas Afewerki, secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, said that although the ongoing referendum begun today may seem like a simple thing to Eritreans, it is a mission that we have all wanted to achieve for many years. Mr. Isayas noted this at a press conference after casting his vote this morning.

He said that it is clear to everybody that our mission is to enable the Eritrean people to decide their fate in a democratic way. He added that they have made all the necessary sacrifices to achieve the country's independence. He said that although two years have elapsed since we achieved victory, we did not say that we had accomplished our mission. He said: For me and for those who fought for the independence of this country, the ongoing democratic referendum is the end of our mission.

Isayas Cited on Possible Confederation

EA2404212593 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 24 Apr 93

[Text] With the referendum continuing, Mr. Isayas Afewerki, secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea and the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, has said there may be the possibility of a confederation between Ethiopia and Eritrea. Tefari Legese has the details.

[Tefari] According to a press statement issued to foreign journalists by Mr. Isayas in Asmera yesterday, Eritreans are studying the idea forwarded by many people on a confederation. The secretary general explained that among the ideas forwarded by Ethiopians and Eritreans of good will is that of a confederation.

[Begin Isayas recording in English] Goodwill Ethiopians and Eritreans as well as suggesting formulas, confederation is one of these formulas. [sentence as heard]. [end recording]

[Tefari] Mr. Isayas said that the question of living with Ethiopia in a confederation is not something he would totally reject. As long as it is carried out with democratic understanding, based on the wishes of the two peoples, we cannot reject any situation that would enable Eritrea and Ethiopia to be joined, provided it is done in the interests of the two peoples, Isayas said. We are working on the program of a joint concept. Concerning the economy, we want to combine policies on trade, currency, and the budget. It is in our interests to work jointly in industry, telecommunications, energy, and agriculture. No matter who rules here or there, we want to enhance cooperation between the two peoples.

He added that the Provisional Government of Eritrea has put past issues aside and hinted at the need to combine the economies of the two countries on the basis of mutual benefit for the two peoples. According to Mr. Isayas, it is necessary to make efforts that will enhance cooperation.

Hope for International Aid

EA2504184393 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1400 GMT 25 Apr 93

[Excerpt] Mr. Isayas Afewerki, secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, met and held talks in his office yesterday morning with the high-level Australian delegation which has come to Eritrea to observe the referendum. The delegation, led by Senator Kerry Sibraa, Australian parliamentary leader, said that it is pleased with the process by which the referendum is being conducted and the discipline shown by the people when casting their votes.

Answering questions by the Australian delegation concerning the work to be done, the country's political situation, and relations with neighboring countries and the international community following the referendum, Isayas Afewerki said that the work to be done after the referendum is not an easy job. It will be very difficult to reconstruct the country, which has been destroyed by the war, because there is a lack of financial resources and professionals. He said that they are expecting support from the international community. Mr. Isayas noted that the Australian Government's assistance is long-standing and he hopes that the assistance will continue. [passage omitted]

Kenya

Sudan's al-Bashir Begins Visit, Holds Talks With Moi

EA2304130193 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 22 Apr 93

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today held talks with President 'Umar al-Bashir of Sudan

at State House, Nairobi. Their talks centered on peace in Sudan. President al-Bashir, who is on a one-day visit to the country, arrived in Nairobi shortly before 1400. On arrival he was received by his host, President Moi. [passage omitted]

[Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English at 1600 GMT on 22 April adds the following: "The two heads of state discussed matters related to peace in the Sudan and the forthcoming Abuja meeting. They also discussed cooperation and good neighborliness of the two sister countries. Regarding southern Sudan, President Moi expressed great concern over the loss of life in that area. He urged all factions to put the interest of the Sudanese people above self interest and that the cease-fire should continue to be observed. The president also asked that humanitarian agencies be allowed to continue feeding the hungry and attending to the sick in southern Sudan without any hindrance. On the cooperation between the two countries, President al-Bashir told President Moi that the Sudan did not in any way support the unregistered Islamic Party of Kenya, IPK. The Sudanese leader said that KANU (Kenya African National Union) government had served and continued to serve the interest of Muslims in Kenya. Later, President al-Bashir left for home shortly after 1700."]

Government Urges Support for Economic Revival

EA2304151993 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 22 Apr 93

[Text] The government has denied that certain small banks have engaged in transactions involving large amounts of money with the Central Bank. Reacting to a statement issued by FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya today, the finance minister, Musalia Mudavadi, said that the FORD-Kenya statement represents the desperate attempt by the opposition party to damage the image of the government and the Central Bank following the resumption of foreign aid to Kenya. The minister stated that the behavior of FORD-Kenya is not surprising considering that the party has been behind all efforts to block aid to Kenya.

Describing the statement as outrageous, Mr. Mudavadi said the statement by FORD-Kenya portrayed gross misunderstanding of the banking system by the opposition party. The minister called on all Kenyans, irrespective of their party affiliations, to fully support the government in the task of nation building, especially in its effort to revive the economy.

Parliament Discusses State of Prisons

EA2304153093 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1830 GMT 22 Apr 93

[From the "Day in Parliament" program]

[Text] Parliament further heard that careless management of the prisons caused the death of 977 prisoners.

The Member for Dagoretti, Chris Kamuyu, said that every prison should have a permanent doctor, as Ministry of Health doctors could not be relied on. Assistant Minister [for Home Affairs] Mohamed Galgalo had said the prisons did not have their own doctors and their inmates had died of various illnesses during the last three years. He said there was one doctor based at Kamiti main prison serving Nairobi prisons. He also said that paramedical staff were stationed in other prisons, assisted by the Ministry of Health. He said provincial or district medical officers attended to serious prison cases.

Mr. Galgalo explained that the ministry would construct wards, cells, water treatment tanks, and improved sanitation for improved health conditions in the prisons. He disclosed that there are 34,115 prisoners, including 712 in police custody.

Tanzania

Muslim Groups Demonstrate, Riot Police Intervene

AB2304133293 Paris AFP in English 1055 GMT
23 Apr 93

[Text] Dar es Salaam, April 23 (AFP)—Tanzanian riot police used teargas to break up demonstrations by various Muslim groups that were marching to court here where two fundamentalist Muslim leaders and 26 others were being charged with sedition and incitement to violence. Several people were injured Thursday [22 April] when pandemonium broke out as Field Force Unit police threw teargas and charged the demonstrators with truncheons soon after they refused orders to disperse.

A group of 70 Muslims, who fled into a mosque on the road leading to Dar es Salaam's Kisutu resident magistrate's court, were besieged by police and by nightfall, they were still holed inside the mosque. But 48 of them surrendered to the police later in the night and were driven away in police vans. The rest refused to surrender and police later refused to allow women relatives who had brought them food to enter the building. The Muslims were protesting against the arrest and subsequent charges in court of the fundamentalist chairman of the Koran Development Council (Balukta), Shaykh Yahya Hussein, 59, and Shaykh Kassim bin Juma, the imam of Kwa Mtoro Mosque, an alleged main base of the Islamic fundamentalists in mainland Tanzania.

The arrests resulted from an attack and destruction of several pork butcheries here on April 9 by a group of angry Muslims and a consequent demonstration during which at least 40 Muslim fanatics were arrested—29 of whom, including Shaykhs Yahya and Kassim, were

charged on Thursday. They were all remanded in police custody until April 28 and May 4 when their cases will come up for another mention for bail application ruling.

Meanwhile, eight Muslim cabinet ministers have dissociated themselves from the fundamentalists, saying that they did not have any connection with the group's "criminal motives." In a joint statement read on their behalf in Parliament at Dodoma in central Tanzania on Wednesday [21 April] by Health Minister Amran Mayagila, the eight declared their continued loyalty to President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and the Tanzanian Constitution. The signatories of the document included Finance Minister Kighoma Malima, Minister of State for Civil Service Fatumah Sa'id Ali, Labour and Youth Development Minister Ahmed Hassan Diria, Minister of State for Defence Abdulrahman Kinan, Water, Energy and Minerals Minister Jakaya Kikwete, Vice President's Office Minister of State Mohammed Saif Khatib, and Abubakar Mgumia, a former cabinet minister and now regional commissioner.

The government maintains that it had uncovered an externally financed plot by the fundamentalists to topple the government and replace it with a wholly Muslim one. Any of the eight Muslim ministers was a potential candidate to replace Mwinyi as president in case the fundamentalists succeeded in their plot, official sources suggested. The government has since ordered a country-wide crackdown on the fundamentalists "wherever they are."

Further on Muslim Arrests

EA2404204793 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 0330 GMT 24 Apr 93

[Text] Twelve people are in court for demonstrations and disturbances, and more than 150 who were surrounded at a mosque have surrendered. These reports on the front page of UHURU state that 12 people appeared before the Kisutu resident magistrate in Dar es Salaam yesterday on charges of illegally demonstrating and creating disturbances following their arrest the day before yesterday while proceeding to the court to attend the hearing of a case against 29 Muslims. The 12 people are among 27 arrested following scuffles between troops of the Field Force Unit (FFU) and the demonstrators, who were going to the Kisutu court to attend the hearing of a case against Muslims including the imam of Mtoro Mosque in Dar es Salaam, Shaykh Kasim Bin Juma Khamis.

Senior police officials were not available yesterday to say what steps will be taken against 15 other people who were arrested during the demonstrations on 22 April, when demonstrators and FFU policemen engaged in day-long battles.

Three Sudanese Expelled for 'Religious Incitement'*EA2604111793 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 0330 GMT 26 Apr 93*

[From the press review]

[Text] The government expelled three Sudanese nationals from the country after it became evident that they had engaged in religious incitement aimed at threatening the country's security. They have been given 48 hours to leave. This story is given prominence in both the DAILY NEWS and UHURU. It is the lead story in UHURU.

Announcing the government decision in Morogoro yesterday, Honorable Augustine Mrema, minister for home affairs and deputy prime minister, said the Sudanese nationals, who were teachers at the Jabal Hira Islamic School, were given 48 hours from yesterday to pack and leave. The Sudanese are Shaykh Yahya Muhammad 'Uthman, Shaykh Musa Sulayman Muhammad, and Shaykh al-Badawy Muhammad, who have lived in the country for a total of seven years.

Hon. Mrema said that we could not agree to live with hypocrites, stooges, or mercenaries, and we are not prepared to pawn our country. He was addressing hundreds of Morogoro residents who were led by leaders of various religions at Morogoro municipal hall.

Elaborating on the government's decision, Minister Mrema said that among the incitement activities, the Sudanese had perpetrated were providing training to pupils of the school to hate the government, and inciting them against non-Muslims. He said the Sudanese had involved themselves through their utterances in the country's politics, and they were determined to stage a revolution against this government and in its place install an Islamic government, which would not be possible unless the Muslims fought a jihad.

Brother Mrema said they had turned the Jabal Hira School into a center for training youths and non-Muslims who supported the struggle against party and government leaders, with the aim of staging a successful revolution. Minister Mrema hinted that the current misunderstandings between Islamic groups and other denominations in the country is a result of these Sudanese nationals being in the forefront in sowing Islamic fundamentalism, which has no regard for peace in the country.

The Sudanese nationals entered the country following an application for work permits under the sponsorship of the National Muslim Council of Tanzania, Bakwata. However, it is understood that the Sudanese ignored Bakwata and joined the Jabal Hira Islamic Center, located in Morogoro, and have been pioneering the creation of incitement on religious grounds. Bakwata informed the government through the Immigration Department that it has cancelled its sponsorship of the teachers as a result of their activities, so as to maintain the country's security.

Further reports from Morogoro allege that the teachers received funds from abroad to pass on to orphans, but that instead they used these funds to provide training for youthful hooligans in Morogoro town and its environs to slander people belonging to other religions. Such youths were being paid a monthly salary of 5 to 10,000 shillings. It is understood that some of the youths, estimated to number 60, have had their fees paid by the Sudanese. Their parents are also paid money to encourage them to join and propagate the activities of the group.

Hon. Mrema, who arrived in Morogoro yesterday for a two-day visit, stressed the need for Muslims and Christians to intensify their solidarity and to be ready to deal with anyone who attempts to turn this country into an Islamic or Christian state. He was accompanied by the eminent shaykh, Mufti Hemed bin Juma bin Hemed, chairman of Bakwata, and Bakwata Secretary General Alhaji (Mahami Rajab Kunja).

Uganda**Two Killed in Grenade Attack in Kampala***AB2204142593 Paris AFP in English 1354 GMT
22 Apr 93*

[Text] Kampala, April 22 (AFP)—A Ugandan Army officer and a Tanzanian businessman were killed on Tuesday night in a grenade attack in Kampala's southern Nsambya suburbs, it was learned here Thursday. According to eyewitnesses, five other people were believed to have been injured in the attack. Police said Wednesday they had not yet arrested the assailant and the motive for the attack was still unknown. The latest attack brings to four the number of people who have died from grenade attacks in the Ugandan capital this year. On February 22, constitutional commission vice chairman, Professor Dan Mundero, and Makerere University lecturer Francis Kidubuka were killed in a similar attack while drinking at an open-air bar in a Kampala suburb.

ANC National Chairman Oliver Tambo Dies

*MB2404052793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0453
GMT 24 Apr 93*

[Text] Johannesburg April 24 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] confirmed that its national chairman, Mr Oliver Reginald Tambo died early Saturday morning at Johannesburg's Milpark Hospital after he suffered a severe stroke.

It said in a statement Mr Tambo, 75, was admitted to the hospital at noon on Friday for observation in connection with a previous chest infection.

"He was in no distress and watched his daughter, Tselane on the TV programme, Robben Island during the evening," the statement said.

In the early hours of Saturday Mr Tambo "unexpectedly" suffered a severe stroke.

The doctors attempted to resuscitate him, but he died at 3.10am on Saturday, added the statement.

"He was in no pain. His wife, Adelaide and daughter Tselane were at his side."

Asked whether Mr Tambo's death would impact on negotiations, ANC's spokeswoman Gill Marcus said his death was natural, and would not impact on the talks.

However she said: "It may have an impact on a particular day."

Mr Tambo leaves his wife, Adelaide, his eldest daughter Tembi, son Dali, youngest daughter Tselane, and his three grandchildren.

"We extend our heartfelt condolences to the family."

The ANC said it would make a further statement later.

Mr Tambo's death came shortly after the murder of ANC NEC [National Executive Committee] member and SA Communist Party General Secretary Chris Hani. He was assassinated at his Boksburg home on April 10.

De Klerk Offers Condolences

*MB2404071593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0645
GMT 24 Apr 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service, issued the Office of the State President, 24 Apr]

[Text] I have just heard of the passing away of Mr Oliver Tambo and wish to convey, on behalf of the government and the National Party, our condolences to Mrs Tambo, their family and friends.

Mr Tambo was known internationally due to his presidency of the ANC [African National Congress] over so many years. I only met him once, on which occasion we had a very constructive discussion.

Ever since his return to South Africa, Mr Tambo was always supportive of the peace process and he played a positive role with regard to the negotiation process. For that, the government and I have appreciation. In this regard, he was an example worthy of being followed.

Mandela Pays Tribute to Tambo

*MB2504131893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1154
GMT 25 Apr 93*

[Text] Johannesburg April 25 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela on Sunday again paid tribute to late ANC National Chairman Oliver Tambo at the opening of the Cultural Development Congress at the Civic Theatre in Johannesburg, saying he was bereft at the loss of his lifelong friend.

"We grieve deeply for his family and for the terrible loss to this country. Our strategist has left us as we approach the goals he set for us, but his spirit is embodied in all our work.

"Oliver Tambo believed in the efficacy of culture to make us whole and to give us a richer quality of life. The ANC's policies on the arts and culture stemmed to a large extent, from his vision, understanding and initiative, ANC choirs internationally, the Amandla Cultural Ensemble, the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College, and even the ANC logo emerged from his inspiration."

Mr Mandela said it was his organisation's belief the universal language of culture will show ways to transform and heal the consciousness of all South Africans.

"Perhaps, one of the greatest challenges facing any nation in transition is to move from protest, defiance and resistance to building and reconstruction. Similarly, in our own case, we have to move from slogans and rhetoric to constructive and concrete programmes that will actually engage our beleaguered people, black and white," he said.

Comments on Negotiations, Violence

*MB2404111193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1059
GMT 24 Apr 93*

[Text] Johannesburg April 24 SAPA—The deaths of Oliver Tambo and Chris Hani would not adversely affect negotiations, African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela said on Saturday.

The only negative effect their deaths could have on the negotiation process was that talks would continue without their wisdom and advice, Mr Mandela told a news conference at the ANC's head office in Johannesburg.

Mr Tambo, 75, died early on Saturday at Johannesburg's Milpark Hospital after he suffered a severe stroke.

Mr Mandela said Mr Tambo's death was "a serious blow to the movement" and he renewed calls for the announcement of an election date.

South Africa's problems could be solved only by a government of national unity, he said. "Time is not on our side and a solution must be found soon".

The peace process was irreversible but Mr Mandela expressed fears that Mr Tambo's death could "deepen the anger and bitterness on the part of the youth".

The ANC would take precautions to prevent any new outbreaks of violence.

Mr Mandela said he hoped "the machinery" on the day of Mr Tambo's funeral would be more effective than that at Mr Hani's burial last Monday.

ANC Issues Statement

MB2504124393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1201 GMT 25 Apr 93

[Press statement on SAPA PR Wire Service issued by African National Congress on 25 April]

[Text] This is a moment of profound grief for all South Africans. The death of ANC national chairperson, OR Tambo, following so closely on that of Chris Hani, has deeply affected our people.

Comrade OR was a father figure to millions of South African, whether member of the ANC or not. We will bury him with the dignity and solemnity that the occasion demands.

A funeral committee, including Comrades Joe Slovo, Thabo Mbeki, Pallo Jordan, Barbara Masekela, Cheryl Carolus, Baleka Kgotsile, Alfred Nzo and headed by ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa, has been established to coordinate the preparations for the funeral.

The funeral service for Comrade Tambo will be held on Sunday 2nd May at a venue still to be announced. He will be buried in Benoni, the town in which he had his home before he left the country in 1960.

While there will be a national funeral, all ANC regions are called upon to hold simultaneous memorial services in regional centres so as to permit the fullest participation by our people at every level.

During the course of this week, regions shall at their discretion, also hold requiem services. Announcements of dates and time will come from the regional structures. In view of the may day observances, due to take place throughout the country on Saturday 1st May, Comrade O.R. Tambo will lie in state on Sunday 2nd May from 06.00 hours. Regional and local public vigils shall be announced later in the week.

Messages of condolence continue to pour in from every part of the world. We will make the funeral details, and the names of international dignitaries who will attend the funeral, known as soon as these become available.

We have a special message for our people, in particular the youth: Comrade OR was the honorary life president of the ANC Youth League. As a founder member of the youth league in 1944, engaging the spirit, energy and dynamism of the youth was always among his priorities.

We are burying a hero of national and international stature, who must be laid to rest with full honours befitting a man who sacrificed his life, to the very last moment, in service to his people and the cause of freedom.

The dignity, discipline and restraint shown by millions of our people during the funeral service for Chris Hani greatly impressed and encouraged comrade OR. The thousands of people, standing in dignified ranks, lining the route to the cemetery, moved him deeply.

Comrade OR was however, very disturbed by the looting, vandalism and acts of violence that marred that occasion. No matter how deep our anger and grief, such acts should not be repeated. We must not permit criminal and hooligan elements to desecrate the burial service of our father, Comrade Oliver Tambo.

Comrade OR will be buried in a manner befitting a man of his stature. We are calling on all our members, supporters and mourners to pay due respect to one of South Africa's greatest sons. Let us all pay tribute to his memory by ensuring that there is no loss of life, no damage to property, no undignified behaviour. Let us emulate his ideals, his steadfast commitment to peace, freedom and respect for all humanity.

AZAPO Expresses Condolences

MB2404092093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0800 GMT 24 Apr 93

[Text] Johannesburg April 24 SAPA—The Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) on Saturday expressed its condolences with the African National Congress [ANC] following the death of ANC national chairman and former President Oliver Tambo.

Mr Tambo, 75, died of a severe stroke early on Saturday morning.

Coming in the wake of the assassination of South African Communist Party General Secretary Chris Hani two weeks ago "Mr Tambo's death is all the more painful", AZAPO said in a statement.

It extended its condolences to the Tambo family, friends and ANC comrades.

PAC Reacts

MB2404094793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0807 GMT 24 Apr 93

[Text] Johannesburg April 24 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) on Saturday expressed its shock at the sudden death of African National Congress [ANC] National Chairman Oliver Tambo.

Mr Tambo, 75, died of a severe stroke in the Milpark Hospital early on Saturday.

"The PAC is shocked by the suddenness of the death of ANC National Chairman Mr Oliver Tambo," the PAC said in a statement.

"Mr Tambo will be remembered for his leadership in his organisation during the trying times of the frustration of exile.

"Mr Tambo was a gentleman who was respected by political leaders all over the world."

The PAC extended its condolence to Mrs Adelaide Tambo and her family and to the ANC alliance.

COSATU Pays Tribute

MB2404120293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1127 GMT 24 Apr 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service, issued by the Congress of South African Trade Unions]

[Text] COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] learnt with shock and grief of the death last night of Comrade O R Tambo, the national chairman of the African National congress [ANC] and great elder statesman of South Africa.

The death of "OR", as we all knew him, comes as a double hammer blow to a nation in mourning so soon after the death of Comrade Chris Hani.

O R Tambo was more than the leader of the ANC, he was the leader of a people fighting for freedom. His towering achievements and leadership qualities inspired universal love and respect in South Africa as well as internationally.

He was treated in many nations as a de facto head of state. But he never allowed this to cloud his judgement or to distance himself from the feelings and aspirations of the people.

He was accessible and humble—a true revolutionary who led but also followed his people.

"OR" led the ANC in its most difficult years in exile, not only unifying but building it into a movement which commanded the respect and support of democratic forces in South Africa as well as millions of people worldwide.

He was instrumental in pioneering the Harare Declaration and later the United Nations declaration on South Africa which laid the basis for a negotiated settlement in our country.

A fighter for freedom, he was no war monger, but also sought the shortest and most effective route to democracy.

After his return from exile, although crippled by illness, he continued to play a guiding role and stayed accessible to those needing his advice.

It is tragic that Comrade "OR" has been cruelly struck down so close to the realisation of a dream he dedicated his life too.

One can also not ignore the fact that while he died of natural causes, there can be no doubt that the strain of Chris Hani's death must have contributed to his death.

COSATU sends its heartfelt condolences to Mrs Adelaide Tambo, his children, family, friends and all those who loved and knew him. We mourn his death and celebrate his life.

Buthlezi Pays Tribute

MB2404100593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0906 GMT 24 Apr 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service, issued by Office of the President of the Inkatha Freedom Party]

[Text] It was with shock and great sadness that I heard of the death of Mr Oliver Tambo early this morning. I offer my and my wife's condolences to Mrs Tambo and to all the members of her family.

The death of Mr Tambo came as a shock to me because I was at the time so pleased that he could return to the South Africa he loved so much after he suffered the setback of having a stroke while in exile.

I was pleased at the thought that at least he would live to see the South Africa he loved and suffered for, become a free and open democracy.

Now that is not to be. The political differences I had with him were never personalised and my admiration for him as a person increased over the years as I watched just how much one man could do for the cause he served. Single-handedly he laid the first foundations for a black South African exile base for all South Africans.

When Chief Albert Lutuli sent him into exile the whole of black South Africa wished him God speed and success. We all watched with admiration as he stomped across Africa and the rest of the world drumming up support for the cause of liberation.

It is tragic that the black South Africa he struggled so hard for became so divided at home. When he and the ANC [African National Congress] returned from exile I had visions of old friendships, which survive political differences and conflict being important for the salvation of South Africa from the ravages of internecine black-on-black violence.

That day must come and it is a matter of great sadness to me that our now departed brother in the struggle will not number amongst those who finally pull things together so that we can have one black national will to make democracy work whoever wins at the polls.

Perhaps the untimely death of Mr Oliver Tambo will remind us all that the levels of violence we are permitting to develop in South Africa are destructive of black honour. Mr Tambo did not struggle to produce the conflict that is now taking place amongst us.

Let us go back to honourable politics. Let us remember that during the struggle hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of ordinary black South Africans, who shall forever be unnamed, struggled and died for democracy.

Let us realise that those involved in spreading the idiom of confrontation spun the lives and the suffering of these ordinary sons and daughters of Africa who died for all of us yet living today.

Let us all honour the memory of Mr Tambo by returning to the visions of a struggle for unity of purpose and a struggle for the kind of democracy in which people had the right to differ with their fellow compatriots, and go to the masses for support for their point of view. We have always demanded the right of blacks to differ with the government and to mobilise the masses for support. Let us now grant that right to ourselves.

Mr Tambo went into exile because he was a democrat. He presided over a vast range of difficulties and always retained his integrity in doing so.

I cross all political and ideological boundaries to pay this tribute to Mr tambo. Let us together mourn his death. Let us together say that he was bigger than life, and let us together honour him as South Africans first, and then come together to give our tribute to him in the form of a step by step movement towards black/black reconciliation. We must all remember that apart from being a great patriot, Mr Tambo in his own right was also a great reconciler.

NP Conveys Condolences

MB2404084893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0746 GMT 24 Apr 93

[Text] Cape Town April 24 SAPA—South Africa had once again lost one of its sons at this important juncture in its history, National Party spokesman Marthinus van Schalkwyk said following the death of African National Congress [ANC] National Chairman Oliver Tambo early on Saturday.

"Although the National Party [NP] differed politically with Mr Tambo, we appreciate the role that he played over the last few years," Mr Van Schalkwyk said on Saturday.

"He was instrumental in leading the ANC to the negotiation table after decades of conflict."

He said although Mr Tambo, 75, was more in the background due to illness, he still continued to exercise substantial influence in the anc.

"The NP conveys its condolences to the ANC and family and friends of Mr Tambo," Mr Van Schalkwyk said.

"May people mourn his death in the dignified way befitting a prominent leader."

Labor Party Leader Comments

MB2404110993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0925 GMT 24 Apr 93

[Text] Cape Town April 24 SAPA—The Labour Party [LP] of South Africa mourned the passing away of a true son of South Africa, Mr Oliver Tambo, LP leader Mr Allan Hendrickse said in a statement on Saturday.

"Comrade Tambo dedicated his whole life to the struggle for liberation. He led by example. How sad it is that he was not able to see the final realisation of his dreams."

Mr Hendrickse said the LP expressed its sympathies to his wife, family and fellow comrades.

"He is free, free at last. Let us make sure that his life-long struggle and sacrifices were not in vain. A luta continua [the struggle continues]."

AVU Laments Death

MB2404183493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1726 GMT 24 Apr 93

[Text] Cape Town Apr 24 SAPA—The Afrikaner Volk-sunie [Afrikaner National Union—AVU] on Saturday [24 April] lamented the death of African National Congress [ANC] Chairman Oliver Tambo, who died of a stroke on Saturday morning.

Since his return from exile Mr Tambo exerted himself for peaceful negotiations and it was a great pity that he did not live to witness a possible settlement in South Africa, AVU leader Andries Beyers said in a statement.

Transkei Leader Sends Condolences

MB2404063993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0543 GMT 24 Apr 93

[Text] Johannesburg April 24 SAPA—Transkei military ruler Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa on Saturday morning said African National Congress' [ANC] National Chairman Oliver Tambo, who died early Saturday morning, had contributed enormously to resolving conflict in South Africa.

Mr Tambo, 75, died of severe stroke at Johannesburg's Milpark Hospital at 3.10 a.m., the ANC confirmed in a statement on Saturday morning.

Speaking by telephone from Johannesburg, Maj Holomisa said: "All South Africans should be thankful to Mr. Oliver Tambo for having piloted the concepts of resolving our conflict through negotiations. A good example is the Harare Declaration, which he piloted."

There was no doubt that as a result of his strategy many organisations, including the ANC were also unbanned, thereby reducing tension among South Africans, Maj Holomisa said.

"On behalf of the people of South Africa and government of Transkei, I attach my condolences to his family."

Bophuthatswana Expresses Sorrow

MB2404184193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1816 GMT 24 Apr 93

[Text] Mmabatho April 24 SAPA—The Bophuthatswana government on Saturday expressed its sorrow at the death of African National Congress Chairman Oliver Tambo.

It also extended its sincere condolences to Mrs Tambo and her family.

Butrus-Ghali Pays Tribute

MB2504110993 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 25 Apr 93

[Text] The secretary general of the United Nations has paid tribute to Oliver Tambo. Butrus Butrus-Ghali says South Africa has lost a great leader. He has written to Tambo's wife Adelaide and has described the national chairman of the ANC [African National Congress] as a remarkable political leader whose impact was felt far beyond his own country.

Butrus-Ghali says Tambo will be widely mourned in the United Nations and by the international community. Tambo died after a stroke in the early hours of yesterday morning.

Body of Missing Journalist Found; Suspects Arrested

MB2404113993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1223 GMT 24 Apr 93

[Text] Johannesburg April 24 SAPA—Police, the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] and the African National Congress [ANC] confirmed on Saturday that the body of SABC TV journalist Calvin Thusago who went missing on Friday in Sharpeville had been found in the Vaal Triangle township.

Mr. Thusago and cameraman Dudley Saunders were attacked by a group of about 30 youths in the township while on assignment.

Mr. Saunders, who was seriously injured in the attack, was saved from further attack when police patrolling the area arrived on the scene. Mr. Thusago was reported missing after the attack.

The SABC's editor in chief of television news, Mr. Johan Pretorius, condemned the "outrageous and barbaric" attack on the news team. In a statement issued on Saturday he called on all political organisations committed to media freedom to "pro-actively prevent attacks on newsmen."

He said the SABC "would not allow its news staff to become unrest statistics."

Mr. Pretorius said coverage of political and other news events would be directly related to the extent to which political organisations were able to ensure the safety of journalists and camera crews through the control of their supporters.

The ANC strongly condemned the "dastardly" attack as the work of common criminals. ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said on Saturday the organisation would use the tragic incident to recommit the organisation to ensuring the safety of all media workers "who endeavour to bring free and unfettered information to the public."

The ANC would consistently fight against the intimidation and harassment of journalists and camera crews.

Mr. Mamoepa said ANC marshalls worked through the night on Friday to track down the killers. He said when ANC marshalls eventually came across the SABC equipment they handed over to police three men found in possession of the equipment.

Police on Saturday confirmed one man had been arrested in connection with the attack.

The secretary general of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], Benny Alexander, condemned Mr. Thisago's murder. The PAC was shocked by the "uncalled for murder," Mr. Alexander said on Saturday in an interview. He said the PAC undertook to ensure the future safety of journalists in the Vaal Triangle area.

Journalists planning to work in the area should contact the PAC's local branch first to arrange escorts.

The two SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] journalists were attacked on Friday while covering a story about the desecration of graves in Vaal Triangle townships.

The PAC conveyed its sympathy to the Thisago family and the SABC.

Further on Handover of Suspects

MB2404155893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1438 GMT 24 Apr 93

[Text] Johannesburg April 24 SAPA—Three suspects were arrested in the Vaal Triangle on Saturday after African National Congress [ANC] and ANC Youth League members scoured Sharpeville for the attackers of a SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] television crew which left a journalist dead.

Journalist Calvin Thisago and cameraman Dudley Saunders were both seriously injured in an attack by about 30 youths while on assignment in Sharpeville on Friday. Mr. Saunders was hospitalised and the body of Mr. Thisago, who disappeared after the attack, was later found in a doctor's consulting rooms in the township.

Police spokesman Capt. Eugene Henning confirmed on Saturday three youths were handed over to the police by ANC members earlier in the day after a night-long manhunt. They would probably appear in the Vereeniging Magistrate's Court on Monday, Capt. Henning said.

The ANC's PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Region said in a statement on Saturday the three men were not members of the ANC or Pan Africanist Congress.

"According to our members, after the attack Mr. Thisago was assisted by residents who took him to Dr. Thoto Tshabalala's consulting rooms yesterday (Fri) afternoon, after he had suffered stab wounds on the hand.

It is understood that Mr. Thisago died at Dr. Tshabalala's consulting rooms yesterday (Fri) afternoon.... He may have died as a result of excessive bleeding."

The statement added the three suspects were arrested at 8.45 a.m. on Saturday and all stolen TV equipment was recovered. A stolen car radio was still missing.

"The ANC PWV Region strongly condemns the outrageous behaviour by criminal elements who use the name of the ANC and other political organisations to carry out their heinous acts.

We believe that journalists, black and white, have a legitimate right to carry out their duties without fear of victimisation and harassment," the ANC said.

Many other organisations on Saturday condemned the attack on the SABC news team. SABC-TV news editor in chief Johan Pretorius said the attack was "outrageous and barbaric," and called on all political organisations committed to media freedom to "pro-actively prevent attacks on newsmen." He added the SABC would not allow its news staff to become statistics.

In an interview on Saturday, Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] Secretary General Benny Alexander said the PAC was "shocked by the uncalled for murder" and undertook to ensure the safety of journalists in the Vaal Triangle in [words indistinct]. He asked for journalists planning to work in the area to first contact the PAC's local branch to arrange escorts.

The Azanian People's Organisation also strongly condemned the attack "on journalists doing their job." "However much we might disagree with the reportage of any section of the media, violence against its reporters is reprehensible...."

The Association of Democratic Journalists called on all people, regardless of their political persuasion, to respect the right of journalists to do their jobs. South African Union of Journalists' General Secretary Karen Stander said the union was "particularly shocked" by the attack because indications were they would have been killed if the police had not intervened. Mr. Saunders was saved

from further attack when police patrolling the area arrived on the scene. Mr. Thisago was reported missing after the attack.

"It is imperative that the free flow of information be allowed to continue unhindered," Ms. Stander said. She added employers should also take the safety of their staff more seriously and provide training in how to stay safe while working under dangerous conditions.

Ms. Stander said the attack on the SABC Television crew brought to 40 the number of journalists attacked or shot at since the slaying of South African Communist Party General Secretary Chris Habi two weeks ago.

SABC radio news reported on Saturday that Mr. Saunders, who was concussed and suffered serious wounds to his body, hand and head in the attack, is in a satisfactory condition in the Vereeniging Hospital.

ANC Statement Condemns Attack

MB2404170193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1555 GMT 24 Apr 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress (ANC) Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging (PWV) Region Department of Information and Publicity regarding the murder of a South Africa Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) journalist in Sharpeville]

[Text] The ANC PWV region has learned with shock and dismay of the murder of Mr. Calvin Thisago, SABC TV journalist who went missing yesterday after he and colleague, cameraman Mr. Dudley Saunders, were attacked by criminal elements in Sharpeville.

After a successful manhunt by members of the Sharpeville ANC branch and the ANC Youth League, which lasted the whole night yesterday, a citizen arrest was made and three suspects, who are neither members of the ANC nor the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] were handed over to the police.

According to our members, after the attack Mr. Thisago was assisted by residents who took him to Dr. Thoto Tshabalala's consulting rooms yesterday afternoon, after he had suffered stab wounds on the hand. It is understood that Mr. Thisago died at Dr. Tshabalala's consulting rooms yesterday afternoon. It is suspected that Mr. Thisago may have died as a result of excessive bleeding.

The suspects were arrested at 0845 this morning (Saturday, 24 April). All equipments were recovered except for the car radio, which is still missing.

The ANC PWV region strongly condemns the outrageous behaviour by criminal elements who use the name of the ANC and other political organisations to carry out their heinous acts. We believe that journalists, black and white, have a legitimate right to carry out their duties without fear of victimisation and harassment.

The ANC further believes in press freedom and that journalists play a major role in our society to record and to inform the public at large about events in our surroundings. The death of Mr. Thisago and the attack on Mr. Saunders, who is hospitalised, can only serve those whose interest is to fuel racial hatred and derail the process of a negotiated settlement in our country.

We call on our youth, members and supporters to ensure the safety of journalists irrespective of colour and warn that any person who uses the name of the ANC to carry out attacks on journalists, irrespective of their colour, will be dealt with, and if need be, handed over to the police.

We hope that police would investigate all possible leads to the killers of Mr. Thisago and those who attacked Mr. Saunders.

The ANC PWV region extends its heartfelt condolences to Mr. Thisago's family, colleagues and closest friends and the speedy recovery of Mr. Saunders.

Charles Nqakula Appointed New SACP General Secretary

MB2404164693 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 24 Apr 93

[Text] A successor has been named to the late General Secretary of the South African Communist Party [SACP], Mr. Chris Hani. Mr. Charles Nqakula has been appointed the new general secretary of the SACP. The position became vacant after Mr. Hani was shot dead in front of his Boksburg home.

Details on New SACP Leader

MB2404182993 Johannesburg SABA in English 1714 GMT 24 Apr 93

[Text] Johannesburg April 24 SABA—The South African Communist Party [SACP] on Saturday announced Mr. Charles Nqakula was to succeed the late Mr. Chris Hani as general secretary of the SACP. The party said in a statement following a Central Committee meeting in Johannesburg that Mr. Charles Nqakula had been appointed to the position left vacant after Mr. Hani's assassination on Apr. 10.

The statement said the full implications of Mr. Hani's murder at his Dawn Park home in Boksburg had been extensively discussed at the meeting. The SACP would embark upon a Chris Hani campaign "which amongst other things will include a recruitment drive of revolutionaries, who are committed to taking up the fallen spear of Chris Hani."

It said the "mass anger" at the slaying as well as "militant but disciplined manifestations" have brought about "the possibility of pushing forward rapidly for the realisation of our basic transitional demands." The demands include the announcement of an election date

before the end of May, the formation of a transitional executive council and joint control of armed forces.

"Those who have sought to delay the process are increasingly isolated, we must ensure, through all-round pressure, that this isolation is deepened," the statement said. The statement said it was not convinced that behind [word indistinct] "ultra-right wing conspiracy which directly killed Comrade Chris Hani," there was not a more substantial conspiracy within the security forces.

Negotiating Council Makes Amendment on Elections Date

MB2604102993 Johannesburg SABA in English 1000 GMT 26 Apr 93

[Text] Johannesburg April 26 SABA—South Africa's [SA] constitutional process got off to a fresh start on Monday when the 104-member negotiating council held its first full meeting since the multiparty talks on April 1.

Gathered at the World Trade Centre, near Johannesburg, shortly after 10:30 a.m., the council immediately accepted motions of condolences on behalf of assassinated SA Communist Party [SACP] General Secretary Chris Hani, Conservative Party Leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht, and African National Congress [ANC] National Chairman Oliver Tambo. The council also accepted a motion expressing shock and outrage at the political assassination of Mr. Hani.

Deploring the incident, the council committed participants to continue the negotiations process efficiently so that all South Africans could live in peace and harmony.

The motion also committed the 26 delegations "to resolve political differences peacefully and through the negotiation process and distance ourselves from all activities which encourage violence against individuals." The motion further condemned all forms of political violence and assassinations and recommitted the 26 political parties to do all in their power to bring about peace.

However, the negotiating council suffered its first hiccup when SACP Chairman Joe Slovo asked for an amendment to the draft agenda to include the setting of a precise date for general elections.

Mr. Slovo said the negotiating council should instruct the planning committee to set a date for elections before April 1994. Mr. Slovo was supported by ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa.

However, the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] spoke out strongly against the amendment on the grounds that the question of violence should first be dealt with.

The IFP's Dr. Frank Mdlalose said unless violence was dealt with by the council, there could be no hope of having free and genuine elections. Delegates, nevertheless, accepted the amendment after it was explained the

date of an election would not impinge on constitutional principles and a future form of state.

The work of the negotiating council was also hampered somewhat when delegates complained of insufficient time to study documentation prepared by the planning committee and which has to be accepted by the council.

The substantive issues in this area included reports on violence, the transitional process and recommendations in this regard by the committee.

Some members complained they had only received documentation earlier in the day and had not studied them.

A report from the administration said a courier company had been contracted to deliver the documents to all participants, but had failed to keep its end of the deal. It was agreed members should be given more time to study the documents.

De Klerk Confident of Negotiations Breakthrough

MB2604091293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0752 GMT 26 Apr 93

[Text] Cape Town April 26 SAPA—The negotiation process had withstood the stresses and emotions resulting from the death of South African Communist Party Secretary General Mr. Chris Hani, the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said on Monday.

"Today is a historical day for the negotiation process which, after a disruption, will resume at full steam. I am confident that within about six weeks we can make the breakthrough that we need," he said after the first Polish ambassador to South Africa had presented his credentials.

"I am confident that we can have a broad consensus on the majority of issues in which we need to reach agreement—and then proceed with speed with all the steps towards an election to install a new government."

Article Views Stakes in Multiparty Talks

MB2504193993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1853 GMT 25 Apr 93

[By political correspondent Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Cape Town April 25 SAPA—South Africa is poised at the threshold of the most rapid and fundamental reforms which are expected to deliver an agreement for political powersharing and a date for open elections within the next six weeks. After South Africa's trial-by-fire peaked with the funeral of South African Communist Party leader Chris Hani last Monday [19 April], political doves formally regain control of the process this week with the resumption of accelerated multiparty negotiations at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park.

They will restart their process of building consensus under the whip of a new urgency and against the backdrop of a transformed South Africa. The militants appeared to have done their damndest to drive negotiations off the rails, and failed. The government, and more particularly President F.W. de Klerk, lost the commanding ground they tried to retain against a demonstrated superiority of numbers and political will.

Finally South Africa was brought to a sobering realization of human frailty and fallibility with the rapidly successive deaths of Dr. Andries Treurnicht, arch rightwing leader of the Conservative Party, and Mr. Oliver Tambo, long the exiled African National Congress [ANC] president and international scourge of apartheid. "It seems as if God is personally telling us we have reached the end of an era," President F.W. de Klerk was overheard saying this weekend.

To millions of South Africans the end of that era was forcefully demonstrated as the government's once servile SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] broke old bonds and gave the ANC President Mr. Nelson Mandela the presidential privilege to address the nation on Mr. Hani's assassination on the predominantly white-orientated channel TV1.

This resulted in bitter rumblings emanating from the state president's Tuynhuys office where the past week's decisions apparently failed to grasp the momentous shifts which the assassination had brought about. The National Party's inability to accept its new role in a new era was most clearly demonstrated by what many called its sectarian approach in reacting to the Hani assassination. It failed to accurately assess the national status of Mr. Hani and adequately respond to it, turning down imaginative options requested to give him official recognition and standing, and thus help defuse the anger.

Academics and political analysts were echoed in parliament's crucial debate on the state president's budget vote, where Mr. de Klerk was blamed by his opponents to the left and right for having fumbled and fallen, as one ANC independent MP put it, from "de facto to de jure president."

Repeatedly the point was also made, that despite the angry rhetoric to the contrary by particularly the minister of law and order, Mr. Hernus Kriel, the public fury on the pavements was well managed and contained, primarily by a cooperative and disciplined ANC. The National Peace Secretariat in its facilitating and monitoring role also emerged as a new champion in the containment operation. The most senior policemen confessed openly that those deaths and damage that did occur were way below the potential violence that could have emanated from the masses of people who marched and mourned country-wide.

The past week saw much politics made of misfortune by leaders on all sides and the clergy. It also saw the near disappearance from the political stage by chief "doves"

such as the ANC's secretary-general, Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, and constitutional development minister, Mr. Roelf Meyer. On Monday they will pick up the reins again to address an agenda reshuffled by the Hani tragedy.

But the interruption of the process has fundamentally changed the negotiations game. Before even returning to the talks table concessions to urgency have produced substantial positional shifts, particularly on the part of the government which de-linked agreement on a transitional executive council (TEC) from its opposed demands for a transitional constitution. In fact, senior government sources have made it clear they are ready to shift fast and far on almost all the outstanding issues to secure all round agreements and draft the relevant legislation within six weeks. Drafts for key issues such as the first open elections and the control of the electronic media are in readiness for consideration in the multi-party negotiations forum.

This speed, compared to the dragging pace before the fateful easter break is awesome, but one hard nut has unfortunately been hardened by the events of the past week: The government has now underlined its absolute rejection of non-governmental control of the security forces. Observers grant that with the unprecedented emotional levels of war talk by the likes of Mrs. Winnie Mandela and Mr. Peter Mokaba of the ANC and of Mr. Eugene Terreblanche of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], government determination to retain control of the police and army is understandable.

But, say those who know the positions of the parties, a substantial shift is as much an imperative to those sides who want shared control. Government negotiators this week confirmed that they saw final control over the security forces as virtually non-negotiable. At best the World Trade Centre talks could hope for agreement on a TEC sub-council which will monitor and evaluate the partisanship of forces and their actions.

Given the central position which the "hawks" have carved for this issue, particularly over the past fortnight, some of the optimism and enthusiasm for fast progress may well have to run through another depression before all is signed, sealed, and delivered to an impatient and edgy South Africa.

Students' Leader Explains PAC Participation in Talks

MB2604060793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2026 GMT 25 Apr 93

[Text] Umtata April 25 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] was taking part in negotiations to guarantee everyone a vote and to ensure that the organisation was not excluded when issues affecting it were being discussed. This was according to Pan African Students' Organisation (PASO) Secretary General Siyabulela Nyobo, who addressed a PAC central region meeting in Umtata, Transkei, on Sunday.

Mr. Nyobo also stressed the importance of the international community's involvement in the negotiation process, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported.

PAC national organiser Maxwell Nmadzivhanani appealed to delegates at the meeting to give financial support to the Azanian People's Liberation Army, the PAC's military wing, in order to aid members who were in exile.

ANC Official Calls for End of Rule of 'Minority Government'

MB2404182293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1723 GMT 24 Apr 93

[Text] Cape Town April 24 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Saturday [24 April] called for "an end to be put to the rule of the minority government", SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports. Speaking at the funeral of murdered Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK; ANC military wing] cadre Malungisa Simani in Nyanga near Cape Town, MK Constitutional Committee member Dullah Omar urged those capable of defending their communities to join Umkhonto we Sizwe.

He said it was the task of MK to defend unarmed and innocent people. MK members should form the nucleus of a new South African Defence Force as they were educationally and politically disciplined.

He also strongly condemned individual leaders for failing to tell the masses how to act when appealing to them to remain calm.

'Guns To Be Turned To Enemy'

MB2404192693 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 24 Apr 93

[Text] There's been more war talk from the ANC [African National Congress].

Speaking at the funeral of a murdered Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK; ANC military wing] cadre, ANC constitutional committee member Dullah Omar called for guns to be turned to the enemy in order to put an end to the rule of the minority government. Mr. Malungisa Simani was gunned down in the township two weeks ago. Mr. Omar told the mourners at the Nyanga rugby stadium that the anger of the people over the killing of their sons and daughters must be channelled to put an end to the government. Mr. Omar called on people to join MK and said that Umkhonto we Sizwe should form the nucleus of a new army in a democratic South Africa.

Denies Advocating Armed Struggle

MB2504164993 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 25 Apr 93

[Text] A member of the ANC's [African National Congress] National Executive Committee, Mr. Dullah Omar, has issued a statement to clear up misunderstanding concerning his speech in Nyanga yesterday, in which he appealed to people to turn their guns on the real enemy, apartheid. Mr. Omar said he had spoken metaphorically and that he was not in favor of a resumption of the armed struggle.

In his statement he appealed to all South Africans to end the apartheid system and to build a society based on democracy and peace. The police are investigating last night's hand grenade attack on a temporary army base and police station in Nyanga.

Treurnicht Successor Likely To Move Party to Right

MB2304202093 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 23-29 Apr 93 p 11

[Article by Chris Louw: "CP Unity Won't Survive Treurnicht"]

[Text] Conservative Party [CP] leader Andries Treurnicht died in a Cape Town hospital on Thursday [22 April] evening following a heart bypass operation at the weekend. His death touched off extensive speculation in parliament about possible realignments in rightwing politics. The 72-year old Treurnicht was admitted to hospital last week for a heart bypass operation. Twice during the operation last Sunday [18 April] doctors feared for the worst before pulling him through. When he died on Thursday evening, two of his daughters were at his bedside, along with MP for Witbank Wynand van Wyk, a former church minister who said a last prayer for the dying man.

The chief whip of the Conservative Party, Frank Le Roux, said Treurnicht was "a very genuine Christian and an example to all of us in the leadership he gave."

Cape National Party leader Dr. Dawie de Villiers said it was to Treurnicht's credit that in the last months of his life he had led the party to the negotiating table. He had always spoken out against violence and his gentlemanly conduct commanded respect across the political spectrum.

In spite of Treurnicht's reputation as a hardline conservative, there is agreement that he was the only person who could hold the widely divergent sections in the CP together. It is generally accepted that the far-rightwing Ferdie Hartzenberg, current deputy leader of the party, is likely to take over the reins. The only other serious contender is the equally fiery Schalk Pienaar, MP for Potgietersrus. Pienaar's age, however, is expected to count against him in the leadership stakes. He is not yet 40.

Whoever gets elected, there is little doubt that Treurnicht's successor will move the CP even further to the right, putting the party's decision to take part in negotiations under severe strains.

Moderates in the CP are watching the growing tensions in the ruling National Party with more than the usual interest. They are hoping that the "hawks," including Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel and Local Planning Minister Tertius Delpont, will gain the upper hand over the "doves," represented by Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and the NP's [National Party] Cape leader, Dawie de Villiers. If the hawkish sentiment becomes dominant in the NP, a breakaway from the CP becomes possible. At least 12 MPs—described as "CP realists"—may then, according to speculation, join the NP, with at least 20 current CP MPs moving even further to the right.

The most likely candidate, Hartzenberg, is still an ardent believer in the system of apartheid and the homelands. He threatened on television this week that his "volk" would resist with arms any negotiated settlement which amounted to a democratic government dominated by the African National Congress. Hartzenberg is also believed to have close contacts with elements in the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] (AWB).

Andries Beyers, leader of the Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Unity], which broke away from the CP because of its earlier refusal to participate in negotiations, this week confirmed that Treurnicht served as "patron" to the more moderate members of the party. His unwillingness to commit himself, led to the breakaway of the Volksunie. "We knew his accommodating attitude was going to get us nowhere," said Beyers.

Tensions foreseen in the CP if Hartzenberg takes over the leadership sparked wide speculation within rightwing circles as to possible breakaways and realignments. The more moderate group of CP MPs are hoping that the violence following the murder of Chris Hani will give the "hawks" the upper hand over the "doves." This according to rightwing sources, could lead to a complete realignment, with the "hard right" moving closer to the AWB and the rest of the extra-parliamentary rightwing, and the "realists" joining forces with a revamped, more "kragdadig" [show of force] NP. "The 'realists' will find no breathing space under Hartzenberg as leader," said a rightwing observer. The "hard right," led by Hartzenberg and Pienaar, see little use for the present negotiations process. The "realists," on the other hand, accept the inevitability of negotiations, but insist that "white rights" must be clearly protected in a future constitution and violence suppressed by any means necessary before elections take place.

"The tracks to the new South Africa must be firmly embedded before we enter," was how one MP explained their position. "We reject Roelf Meyer's attitude of rushing into a half-baked thing and hoping for the best."

The "realists" are also deeply suspicious of President F.W. de Klerk, whom they see as "leaning towards the softies." They accuse him of treating the ANC [African National Congress] with "kid gloves." His reaction to the violence is described as "niks anders as 'n sagte prœpie nie (nothing more than a soft fart)."

At least 20 current CP MPs are included in the group of hard rightwingers who will shed no tears if negotiations come to an abrupt end, while 12 are seen as realists who view negotiations as a means of entrenching white "rights." It is uncertain where the other four CP MPs stand.

The "CP realists" are thought to include S.P. Barnard, Dries Bruwer, Piet Gouws, Pieter Groenewald, Fanie Jacobs, Thomas Langley, Frank le Roux, the brothers Pieter and Corne Mulder, Carel Schoeman, Willie Snyman and Daan van der Merwe. Names mentioned as "hard rightwingers" include those of Hartzenberg, Pienaar, Kobus Beyers, Willem Botha, Willie Botha, Joseph Chiole, Piet de la Rey, Andrew Gerber, Jan Hoon, Carl Hertzog, Daan Nolte, Abrie Oosthuizen, Arrie Paulus and Dr. Harold Pauw.

Conservative Party Power Struggle Examined

MB2504152393 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 25 Apr 93 p 4X

[Article by political correspondent Edyth Bulbring: "CP Braces Itself for Bitter Power Struggle"]

[Text] The outcome of the power struggle for the deputy leadership of the CP [Conservative Party] will have a decisive impact on the future of a party struggling for relevancy. Following the death of CP leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht on Thursday, there is no dispute that his deputy, Lichtenburg MP Ferdi Hartzenberg, will lead the party.

Western Transvaaler Dr. Hartzenberg, 57, is an uncompromising hardliner to the right of his predecessor. He has an uncomplicated vision of the future. A surrender of white power to an integrated political system will mean the end of Afrikaner society. He will oppose it—through parliament and outside of it, whatever that may eventually mean. But the outcome of the battle for the deputy leadership between Potgietersrus MP Schalk Pienaar and Schweizer-Reneke MP Pieter Mulder will be crucial in determining the direction of the party and whether Dr. Hartzenberg will be able to keep it intact.

Mr. Pienaar is known to lean to the right of the party, while Mr. Mulder's political sentiments veer more towards the Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union]. A victory by Mr. Pienaar will set the CP on a course that can only mean its speedy departure from multiparty negotiations and more defections by members to the left of the party dissatisfied with the new direction.

Inkatha Freedom Party Mourners Attacked, Retaliate

MB2504185993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1818 GMT 25 Apr 93

[Text] Durban April 25 SAPA—Six people died and eight were injured on Saturday night when Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] members retaliated after being attacked at a night vigil for a slain IFP official in northern Natal, police confirmed on Sunday. Two people were killed and eight were injured at midnight when unidentified gunmen attacked mourners who had gathered at a vigil for IFP Regional Chairman Caiphus Dlamini, Natal police spokesman Maj Hamilton Ngidi said. Some mourners then followed the attackers and killed four of them "not very far" from the tent in which the vigil was being held, Maj. Ngidi said.

The killings happened at Kwambonambi, a town near Empangeni where political rivalry between the IFP and the African National Congress has claimed the lives of many people over the past years. Maj. Ngidi said the shootings seemed to be related to this political rivalry. He added that security forces were maintaining a presence in the area which was quiet but tense following the shooting. Mr. Dlamini, who was killed on April 16, was buried on Sunday.

Police found 35 AK47 spent cartridges, one .303 shell and one damaged teargas canister at the scene of the first shooting and 20 AK47 and 9mm pistol shells at the scene of the second shooting.

Civic Organization Urges Mass Action Until Assembly

MB2504151293 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 25 Apr 93 p 2X

[Article by Johannes Ngcobo: "Appeals at Funeral for Indefinite Mass Action"]

[Text] Speakers at a funeral service for an ANC [African National Congress] leader killed outside Protea police station last Friday urged mourners to embark on "indefinite" mass action. Yesterday's service for Soweto ANC secretary general Sam Ntambane at Regina Mundi church in Soweto was attended by Chris Hani's widow, Limpho, Mr. Tokyo Sexwale, Mr. Paul Mashatile, Mr. Obed Bapela and other prominent leaders. After the funeral service, Mrs. Hani went to Oliver Tambo's home to pay her respects to the ANC chairman, who died yesterday morning.

The South African National Civic Organisation's [SANCO] southern Transvaal President Kgabisi Mosunkutu said: "We are not going to stop our rolling mass action until a constituent assembly is in place." Masunkutu said the slogan "Kill the Boer, Kill the Farmer" referred to farmers in the eastern Transvaal who oppressed and exploited workers. He added: "Those farmers should be removed because they exploit our people."

Defense Force Squad To Protect Embassy in Transkei

MB2504145793 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 25 Apr 93 p 2X

[Article by SUNDAY TIMES reporter: "SA Troops Fly Into Transkei"]

[Text] A squad of SA Defence Force [SADF] troops was flown into the Transkei this week to protect the South African Embassy in Umtata. The move, confirmed by Brigadier JA Engelbrecht, officer commanding the Eastern Province Command, follows an attack on the embassy 10 days ago in the wake of Chris Hani's assassination.

Wives and children of embassy staff were evacuated to South Africa when a mob of rampaging youths breached the perimeter fences and stoned the buildings.

Brigadier Engelbrecht said 12 soldiers had been flown to Umtata in a chartered helicopter "in a defensive role to protect the interests of the mission and its employees." He said the Transkei government had given approval for the troops to be flown in after a meeting between Major-General Bantu Holomisa and South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha.

The South African ambassador to Transkei, Mr. Horace van Rensburg, had earlier criticised Transkei police for not protecting the embassy.

Acting head of the Transkei Defence Force, Colonel MA Ntshinga, said yesterday he had been informed that the troops would be deployed at the embassy.

Following attacks on three Wild Coast holiday resorts last weekend by toyi-toying [protest dance] youths, Transkei police have been deployed to guard the premises. Damage estimated at thousands of rands [R] was caused when cottages in the resorts were vandalised. A goat was slaughtered inside one of the cottages and racial graffiti written on the walls in blood. Damage at the Kobonqaba

resort, situated between Wavecrest and the Seagulls Hotel, was estimated at R25,000.

A spokesman for the Centane police station said police would remain in the area for at least three months.

German Expert Assisting Hani Investigation Arrives

MB2304172093 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 23 Apr 93

[Text] Another foreign expert has joined the investigation into Chris Hani's murder. German investigator Ralf Kruger arrived in Johannesburg this morning. He will help monitor the probe together with British policeman Commander George Churchill-Coleman and an assistant. The three were invited to South Africa by Attorney General Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau. This followed a request by the ANC [African National Congress] which was doubtful about local police impartiality in the case. The authorities have stressed that the SAP [South African Police] remains firmly in control of the investigation.

Ambassador to U.S. Says Investment Requires Peace

MB2504152793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1332 GMT 25 Apr 93

[Text] Johannesburg April 25 SAPA—South Africa will not receive the hoped-for investment of billions of dollars until "it gets its house in order," the country's ambassador to the United States, Harry Schwarz, said on Sunday. Speaking at the launch of the Johannesburg Press Club, he told journalists that local businessmen would have to invest in South Africa first before foreign investment could be expected.

"But, we have to get our house in order," he emphasised. South Africa had to solve problems such as political intolerance. "If you can give us peace in South Africa, then we can get you investment."

Referring to the country's situation, Mr. Schwarz said the system that replaced apartheid would have to be democratic in the "true sense of the word."

Angola

Government Declares Triple Zero Clause 'Expired'

MB2404205593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 24 Apr 93

["Declaration" issued by the Angolan Foreign Ministry on 24 April]

[Text] Respecting the most sacred aspirations of the Angolan people—peace, freedom, and respect for human beings—the Angolan Government viewed the principle of good faith as paramount in the full implementation of the Angolan Peace Accords. Accordingly, immediately after the coming into effect of these accords signed in Lisbon on 31 March 1991, the government sincerely undertook the process of discussions during the transition to democracy with all existing political forces and political parties. These discussions climaxed with the revision of the Constitution and the drafting of all the relevant legislation on the electoral process.

What is more, the government confined its troops, demobilizing more than 80 percent of its forces, under the closest supervision of international UN observers. On the eve of elections, the Angolan Government fulfilled to the letter the terms of the Joint Declaration issued by the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] on 26 September 1992, formally proclaiming the abolition of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola and the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, thus giving way to de facto constitution of the Angolan Armed Forces.

The establishment of the national army and the holding of elections, which were considered free and fair by the international community, on the dates set by the president of the Republic after consultations with political forces, constituted the most important landmark in the process of transition in Angola in the light of the Bicesse Accords.

In this context, following the establishment of the Second Republic and its organs of sovereignty—the multiparty National Assembly elected on 29 and 30 September 1992 and the government of unity and national reconciliation—we fulfilled most of the clauses of the peace accords. What now remains is only the holding of the second round of presidential elections and the conclusion of the process of the demobilization of UNITA troops which were never confined to assembly points.

Since December 1992, the legitimate Government of Angola which resulted from the multiparty elections, fulfilling the mandate it received from the Angolan people, has been governing the country, directing the destiny of the Angolan nation from Cabinda to Cunene Provinces, within the limits of the borders inherited

from colonialism and respecting the OAU and UN Charter on the inviolability of the borders.

Today, we are experiencing a serious national political crisis created by UNITA, following its violent rejection of the election results and the nonacceptance of a serious dialogue proposed by the government and supported by the international community. It continues to mount a secessionist war, killing people and destroying economic and social infrastructure.

The legitimate Government of Angola [words indistinct] mobilizing human and material resources to face the war, inasmuch as it has the right to resort to all legal means to defend the territorial integrity of the country, the indivisibility of the Angolan people and nation, and to guarantee peace, security, and tranquillity for all the people, as well as to defend democracy and the rule of law.

This being the case, the Angolan Foreign Ministry formally declares the Triple Zero Clause contained in the Bicesse Peace Accords expired. The expiration of this clause results not only from the fact that UNITA has been violating the Angolan Peace Accords, by maintaining, as a political party, an army of more than 40,000 men duly armed and equipped, but also because this same clause is part of the accords which have already been fulfilled following the establishment of the democratic organs of sovereignty resulting from the elections held in September 1992.

The Angolan Foreign Ministry calls therefore on all countries with which the Angolan Government maintains diplomatic and cooperative relations in order to assist it to equip its forces, with material and logistical supplies, in order to enable it to defend the sovereignty of its state, the Angolan People, and the democracy threatened by Mr. Savimbi's personal ambition and thirst for power.

We shall never abandon, however, the path of dialogue to find political solutions. An example of the government's political will are the efforts developed and the flexibility demonstrated to make the present meeting possible. The meeting is taking place in Abidjan where efforts are being made to harmonize stands, thanks to the assistance of the observers and the UN secretary general's special representative, and particularly the very useful contribution rendered by His Excellency President Houphouet-Boigny.

The Angolan Foreign Ministry would like to remind all UN member states about the need to observe the call made by the UN Security Council, through Resolution No. 811 of 12 March 1993, to grant the Angolan Government economic, material, and technical assistance for the reconstruction and development of the country destroyed by a fratricidal and unprecedented war mounted by Mr. Savimbi against his own people.

Considering that this assistance must be given taking into account the needs of the present moment, it

becomes evident that the international community should feel obliged to politically and militarily assist the legitimate Government of Angola, whose efforts are aimed at reestablishing peace, in the face of UNITA's reluctance to observe the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council.

To the Angolan people, who have been physically and spiritually experiencing the horrors of the inhumanity of Mr. Savimbi's UNITA, we urge them to exercise vigilance in the face of the secessionist maneuvers promoted by Mr. Savimbi. The so-called truce proposed by UNITA is aimed at providing logistical or food supplies to its demoralized troops in order to mount the last assault to divide the country between north and south.

There is no better humanitarian assistance for the Angolan people than the establishment of a cease-fire or the free movement of people and their return to their home areas to produce. There is nothing better than a general and lasting cease-fire so that humanitarian aid can be distributed to all the needy people. We do not accept a false truce. We only accept a programmed, respected, and lasting cease-fire to avoid further deaths and to silence weapons once and for all throughout the national territory.

UNITA Radio Reacts to Declaration

MB2604072293 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo*
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 26 Apr 93

[Press release issued by the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel news desk; place and date not given]

[Text] The Luanda government is violating the Bicesse Accords. The declaration issued by the Luanda government's foreign affairs ministry yesterday clearly shows the megalomaniac nature of the rulers in Luanda's Futungo de Belas Palace. They are bent on warmongering adventurism so they can continue to perpetrate tribal genocide, instead of pursuing bilateral talks as a means of bringing peace to Angola.

Once again, we are faced with an international plot supported by multinational companies. The Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel news desk hereby alerts the Angolan and international communities to yet another warmongering act which is an attempt on the dignity of real Angolans. That declaration seeks to complicate even further this process which, in itself, is regarded as very difficult. That declaration is also in stark contrast with the statements Luanda government officials have been making to the world. At a time when the Angolan peace talks are occurring at a normal pace, involving intense and lengthy discussions for a satisfying solution which will ensure dignified and lasting peace, it is paradoxical that the Futungo de Belas Palace should be calling on the world for political and military aid for its joint People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of

Angola [FAPLA]-Riot Police troops, along with mercenaries, so they can deal with the patriotic and revolutionary Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA].

To ignore the Angolan people's long standing desire for peace and ask the world for more weapons is, at the very least, an aberration and nothing short of criminal and warmongering behavior at this crucial stage in our country's life. This strikes at the very soul of Angola, but it happens purely and simply because a group of creoles in the Futungo de Belas Palace are blinded by their obsession for power and by the wealth of the Angolan people. We would like to warn the international community that we are being plotted against once again. Such a move is backed by certain multinational companies which place their Angolan oil interests above everything else, to the extent that they will support war. Angolan oil is a much coveted jewel these days and they are quite willing to grab it at the expense of democracy and other fundamental freedoms. The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] government, in its Futungo de Belas Palace, is an astute communist animal. It is megalomaniac but versatile in its implementation of Machiavellian principles. We realized the nature of the MPLA-PT's ploys long ago, in fact from the moment it shamelessly and openly claimed to be the sole defender of the Bicesse Accords. As the prevaricator and violator of those accords, the impostor Luanda government did absolutely everything in its power to corrupt all—including the so-called observers of the process to bury Bicesse—with its diamonds and mercury. It violated the Triple Zero clause immediately after the creation of mechanisms for overseeing the implementation of the Bicesse Accords by forming an enormous parallel army which is today the joint FAPLA- Riot Police force. Thus, it is no surprise for us today to hear of that MPLA-PT declaration. In the final analysis, it states everything we have long waited would be courageously told the world.

It comes as nothing short of a kick to the Bicesse Accords, along with the components which make up those accords. The Bicesse Accords have been violated, this time with a solemn declaration issued by the foreign affairs ministry of the Futungoland [Futungo de Belas Palace] communist government.

That declaration must be seen as a clear message to the Angolan peace process observers, UN Special Representative Ms. Margaret Anstee, and the world at large that the MPLA does not support the ideals of peace for the real people of Angola. We, the real Angolans, will fight for our survival until real democracy is in place in Angola. To that end, we will close ranks around our beloved President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, general of the army and FALA supreme commander.

UNITA's Valentim Criticizes Peace Talks Proposal

MB2404060993 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 23 Apr 93

[Interview with Jorge Valentim, head of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, team to the Abidjan peace talks and UNITA information secretary, by unidentified BBC Portuguese Service reporter on 23 April; place not given; first paragraph is studio introduction—recorded]

[Text] The Angolan peace talks in Abidjan have once again run aground. Contrary to what was scheduled, the delegations of the Angolan Government and of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] did not hold a plenary meeting with the peace process mediators and observers today. Doubts about the general document presented by the observers are at the root of the postponement. Speaking to the BBC Portuguese Service a few minutes ago, UNITA Chief Negotiator Jorge Valentim spoke about some of his party's objections:

[Valentim] This morning, we received a document titled Abidjan Protocol. Upon analyzing the aforesaid protocol, we concluded that the problem would become far more complicated and we would be moving backward. That is because the organization of certain operations to be carried out [words indistinct] here in Abidjan, those operations are not in line with the Angolan reality. They are military operations requiring the presence of the United Nations. They are not equitable because they are unilateral. (?They only) indicate that UNITA must confine its forces, but they do not concern the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, which, currently and in practical terms, are the present People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] troops. Also, the issues of granting priority to the distribution of humanitarian aid and the release of prisoners have virtually been relegated to the background. This is how we feel after a first reading of this document.

[Reporter] That must surely mean that there will be no government-UNITA accord tomorrow?

[Valentim] This document will be amended tomorrow, but it is important that there should be a document which can be studied and discussed. We are already at the final stage of the general document. Now, what we are looking for is a plan to settle the Angolan crisis.

Comments on UN Military Role

MB2404080393 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 23 Apr 93

[Text] The peace and government negotiators meeting in Abidjan yesterday analyzed (?areas of) agreement concerning the establishment of a cease-fire, in terms of a general document drawn up by the observers of the Angolan peace process. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] believes the

aforesaid document contains some loopholes and needs reviewing. UNITA Information Secretary Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, head of the UNITA team to the Abidjan peace talks, has had this to say to the Voice of America about his party's standpoint on the three points contained in the aforesaid document:

[Begin Valentim recording] Regarding the organization of the various stages and operations to follow an agreement here, and also the resolution of other problems up until the arrival of UN peacekeeping forces, that document leaves much to be desired because extremely important operations such as confining and placing troops, as well as resolving fundamental problems necessitating the presence of UN peacekeeping forces, are in first place and almost [words indistinct] the Angolan Armed Forces which, in practice, are the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola. We (?see) a major loophole [words indistinct] the presentation of all those operations. We think this is the first analysis. In the second, the UN peacekeeping forces' role has been relegated to secondary spot. It is treated as a secondary matter. This is not a new element capable of assuring all Angolans that peace will indeed be looked after and security guaranteed. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

Luanda Radio Reacts to Valentim

MB2404120693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1100 GMT 24 Apr 93

[From the "Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel" program]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Well, dear Dr. Valentim, so organization [of various stages and operations] is not found in that proposal. What you should do—and immediately—is sign a cease-fire accord. The Angolan people need peace immediately, right now. So, today the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] are the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA]? When will you stop playing hide-and-seek?

What about the generals, colonels, and many other officers and soldiers who came from the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] and joined the FAA forces? Are they FAPLA troops now?

Dear FALA soldiers: Just look at how militarist leaders behave! Yesterday and today, you are a FALA soldier. Tomorrow, you may be called a Cuban soldier or something worse. Desert right now! They are driving you to a thankless death! Those men do not want peace! They want power by any means at the expense of other people's sons! That is why they are pushing you to a thankless death!

UNITA's Manuvakola's on Document

MB2504074993 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 25 Apr 93

[Text] Speaking to Radio France Internationale yesterday, General Eugenio Manuvakola, the No. 2 in the

National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] delegation to the Abidjan peace talks, said that the document reflecting the observers' intermediate position forces UNITA into capitulation because it ignores the role of the UN's blue helmets in monitoring the cease-fire. General Manuvakola said that UNITA believes that the blue helmets take precedence over the cease-fire. Meanwhile, amendments have been proposed to the observers' document.

[Begin recording] [Manuvakola] We find it strange that the observers' document did not take into account the role of the blue helmets as a peace-keeping force that would separate the two factions. In their proposals, the observers ignored those issues completely. UNITA regards those issues as (?indispensable) because in practice it would amount to a setback and a return to principles completely (?unacceptable) to UNITA.

[Reporter] So, as a precondition UNITA calls for the deployment of blue helmets in Angola?

[Manuvakola] Precisely. In the observers' document, the blue helmets will only be used to [words indistinct] every aspect of the peace process. The government would be responsible for the implementation of 80 percent of the process.

[Reporter] What about the other fundamental changes proposed by UNITA?

[Manuvakola] First, UNITA defends the idea of [words indistinct] the process, bearing in mind that the arrival of the blue helmets is a crucial element. Before that, UNITA believes that there should be a suspension [of military activities], followed by more basic issues like humanitarian assistance, the release of prisoners and the movement of people and goods.

[Reporter] But the government wants a formal cease-fire. Have you reached an agreement on this issue?

[Manuvakola] Not as yet because we believe that a cease-fire means the presence of neutral forces during its very implementation. The UN Angola Verification Mission-2 with its 30 or 40 observers cannot cope with a cease-fire. We want to make it very clear that we completely agree with the idea of a cease-fire. What we want is that the cease-fire should be monitored. Likewise, we demand the presence of the blue helmets.

[Reporter] So, one could say that right now the negotiations have reached a crucial phase.

[Manuvakola] That is correct. [words indistinct] it is a mere logical issue. That is, UNITA's rationale is different from the observers' and the government's. [end recording]

Abidjan Talks Suspended for Consultations

MB2504201793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 25 Apr 93

[Text] The Angolan peace talks between delegations from the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], which began in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, on 12 April, were suspended this morning to allow a series of consultations. The talks will resume tomorrow or the day after tomorrow, according to Joao Luis Albuquerque, spokesman of UN representative Margaret Anstee who is presiding over the meeting. He said the observers and the United Nations will continue to work however. Some members of the government delegation have left Abidjan for Luanda for consultations at a higher level. Other reports from Abidjan, say that Ivorian Foreign Minister Amara Essy will come to Luanda tomorrow for meetings with government officials. He will also go to Huambo for talks with the UNITA leadership.

Chief Government Delegate Interviewed on Talks

MB2504204593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 25 Apr 93

[Interview with Faustino Muteka, head of the government delegation to the Abidjan peace talks with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, by unidentified reporters in Luanda on 25 April—recorded; first paragraph is studio announcer's introduction]

[Text] The government delegation to the peace talks with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, landed at the Luanda International Airport a little less than 30 minutes ago. Let us hear what Mr. Faustino Muteka, head of the government delegation, had to say.

[Muteka] A very good evening. The negotiations are taking place within the framework of expectations [words indistinct] between the two delegations. The government delegation has its stand. The UNITA delegation also has its stand. We have begun to work in order to make it possible to bring the stands closer to conclude this round of talks.

[Reporter] But is there still an impasse? Are the stands still far apart?

[Muteka] Well, there are some differences. Work is being undertaken to find a common stand. Accordingly, the government delegation has returned to Luanda to work with the country's leadership, to present the views of the government delegation to the leadership to examine all the points currently under discussion.

[Reporter] Will it be worthwhile to return to Abidjan?

[Muteka] I believe that to enable us to reestablish peace in the Republic of Angola, returning to Abidjan is worthwhile because conditions have been created to find a solution to the conflict.

[Reporter] When will the talks resume?

[Muteka] We came here to make contacts with the country's leadership. We shall return to Abidjan tomorrow afternoon. This consultation was necessary in order to brief the leadership on other developments of the negotiations this week.

[Reporter] Where do the differences lie at the moment?

[Muteka] There are some differences. The government feels we must reach a cease-fire, while UNITA wants to begin with a suspension of hostilities. Since a suspension could not be verified, it is not consistent. If we truly want to conclude serious accords, it is necessary to sign a cease-fire which can be monitored and allow government and nongovernmental organizations to carry out their actions undisturbed as has been the case lately.

[Reporter] What solutions are there if the impasse persists?

[Muteka] Well, there are two desires—that of the government and UNITA. We shall continue to hold discussions in order to find a common denominator. Both the government and UNITA are undertaking different actions to make it possible to reach an accord.

[Reporter] With all you have said, do you feel that peace is still possible in Angola?

[Muteka] I believe so. I believe we have to do everything to achieve peace. There are no short cuts to peace. We must do everything to achieve peace. Although we have individual human spirits, when I am at the negotiating table, I put myself in the place of thousands or even millions of Angolans who are experiencing difficult conditions. I have also suffered and experienced these difficult conditions. Accordingly, although as an individual my desire would be to have a cease-fire immediately, I place myself in the place of millions of Angolans and exercise a lot of patience in order to enable us to reach a cease-fire agreement.

Interview With UNITA's Savimbi

MB2304180793 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 23-29 Apr 93 p 15

[Interview with Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, by John Battersby; place and date not given; questions printed in boldface; first graf newspaper introduction]

[Text] Wearing a bullet-proof vest under a brown safari suit and walking with the aid of a stick UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi fielded questions for nearly two hours in a house which serves as one of his rendezvous points on

the outskirts of the shattered city of Huambo. His palatial residence on the other side of town was destroyed during the 55-day battle for Huambo which has emerged as a turning-point in the civil war after UNITA rejected the United Nations-sanctioned outcome of Angola's first democratic elections last September.

Q: Has UNITA accepted the results of the elections?

[Savimbi]: All members of UNITA are convinced that there was massive election fraud. But, to avoid war and destruction, we prefer to accept the result and maintain our reservations.

Q: UNITA has lost most of its international support since it rejected the election result. What is your comment?

[Savimbi]: Yes, that is true. In the 34 years of my political career I won some (support) and I lost some ... because you cannot dominate them. They have to deal with an evolving situation and also how outsiders perceive the situation here. But it (loss of international support) will not stop us from achieving our objectives if we are doing the right thing in terms of our own evolution.

Q: What is the significance for UNITA of the victory in Huambo? Will Huambo be the capital of a truly independent Angola?

[Savimbi]: No, I don't think we want to make Huambo a capital. I made a declaration saying that this will never happen. No one wants a division of this country. It was not UNITA that decided to attack the government or the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] in Huambo. What choice did we have after what happened in Luanda (October 31, November 1,2), Sumbe and Benguela. We had to fight back. And we won. That is all. We have been humiliated for 500 years within our own country. We have been suppressed for 16 years. We have suffered massacres. Now we say with determination: never again. We have to be accepted equally as Angolans.

Q: Is it possible to negotiate with the MPLA after events in Luanda and the battle in Huambo?

[Savimbi]: If we don't come up with any idea of how to get out of the crisis (at the Abidjan talks), this country is going to fall apart. To avoid that, we have to do all we can to reach an agreement even with (President Jose) Dos Santos.

Q: Both the MPLA and UNITA in the past have been very critical of United Nations Special Envoy Margaret Anstee. What is your attitude towards her?

[Savimbi]: We are critical about her and we remain critical about her.

Q: Why did UNITA propose a suspension of hostilities and not a ceasefire?

[Savimbi]: All the soldiers of UNITA are totally opposed to any suspension (of hostilities) or ceasefire. But we think we gain something—if we suspend the war so that humanitarian aid is given to those [words indistinct]—from that suspension—we can move bit by bit to a total ceasefire ... a ceasefire is very complicated. It cannot be achieved now. If we don't have a perfect ceasefire let us suspend the war and move slowly so that we get a better ceasefire.

Q: Why has there been no humanitarian aid coming into Huambo yet and what appeals do you have to the humanitarian organisations?

[Savimbi]: Our Secretary of Information, Dr. Valentim, has declared weeks ago that we are calling on the humanitarian organisations to come and give support to the people of Huambo.

And there is a big contradiction: in Uige which is also controlled by UNITA, the international humanitarian organisations are giving food and medicines already.

Why not in Huambo? I do not understand why?

Q: Could you comment on reports that you are receiving military help from South Africa and Zaire and what evidence do you have that the MPLA is getting any military help from the outside themselves?

[Savimbi]: I have a letter from South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha—dated 5/4—asking me to send the remains of SA mercenaries killed in Soyo. What other proof do you need? He is admitting that there are mercenaries there of SA origin. On the UNITA side, what they call mercenaries—and you have seen them here—are Namibians who came to make business. We cannot get armed support from South Africa. I want to give you an example which is dramatic. (I would prefer not to disclose it because it is personal, but I have to.) Every time my wife has a baby, she has to have an operation. When she was four months pregnant I called Botha and asked him if my wife was allowed to go to the hospital in South Africa. He assured me: yes. When my wife was eight months pregnant he called me and said: you cannot come unless you get permission from Dos Santos. My wife was operated on yesterday by the nurses and I got a boy. That it was done by the nurses I am a happy man but, on Botha's side, it's the end. **Q: There is growing pressure on—and from within the United States administration—for the recognition of the MPLA government. How do you see the U.S. role?**

[Savimbi]: I think that within UNITA we don't think that (the prospect of recognition by the U.S.) is dramatic. I think that—sooner or later—they will recognise that regime and we in UNITA are convinced that this will be a fact. So, it will not change our position regarding the peace process in Angola. But we wanted the U.S.—as a leading power today with the disappearance of the Soviet Union—should always play a role in Angola, even if they do recognise the role of the MPLA. It is true that the meeting in Abidjan (in March) went very well ... very

encouraging. I am for it. Let people have a say in their affairs. I am strongly backing that position. Decentralization means for us that we should have a say in the affairs of our own country.

Q: What is UNITA's vision of decentralization?

[Savimbi]: I think it's better, to ensure progress at the negotiations, that people from the north, like the Bakongo and so forth should also say something in the affairs of this country ... as well as the Kimbundu and we and other people ... that is the only way I see that we will maybe, one day, get to forget what has happened ... not by tanks, not by guns.

Q: What about the Bicesse peace accord?

[Savimbi]: We cannot change its parameters. It's like a soccer match. The goal has been scored. We are not going to change the parameters now. But the goal has been scored so, what we have to do, is to adapt ourselves.

Q: UNITA has a dismal human rights record. The families of Chingunji and Santos have said they will sue if you come to power. Comment?

[Savimbi]: They will not find my fingerprints on that. But then I am also going to sue people who killed Chitunda and Salpeta (Luanda end-October). I am prepared to go before the court as long as it is impartial. When they produce the proof they will find that some are with the MPLA and some are with UNITA. Let the law take its course.

Q: What role would you like to play in a provisional government?

[Savimbi]: I don't want any particular portfolio. I want to continue to lead my party. As I am an old man (elder), the old man is also a qualification. I want just to give advice to the people... even to Dos Santos. But Dos Santos does not want my advice.

Q: What about demobilisation of UNITA forces? Are you prepared to proceed according to the Bicesse accords?

[Savimbi]: What they call emergency police is an army which has to be disbanded. Also, we don't want to keep our army ... for what? It has no purpose. If our security is guaranteed, then I don't think that we need to have other armies.

Q: Why is it that UNITA controls two-thirds of the country? Is it because UNITA has more troops?

[Savimbi]: It is true we control more areas than the MPLA. During this period of peace when the UNITA people knew the result of elections, the local populations chased away all the administrators of the MPLA and the police so that we remain with larger areas than the MPLA too. Our troops are less in number than the MPLA but they are better in quality. This is because the MPLA is recruiting soldiers of 14-16 years old and they are giving them training of 20 days...

Q: Are you buying weapons?

[Savimbi]: Up to now we have not bought even a single bullet. Also, the MPLA are giving us heavy weaponry and also the technicians to man the guns.

MPLA Secretary General Interviewed

PM2604092193 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese
17 Apr 93 p B2

[Interview with Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA, Secretary General Lopo do Nascimento by Gustavo Costa in Luanda; date not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Costa] What do you expect from the Abidjan meeting?

[Do Nascimento] I believe that an end to the conflict will not emerge from the Abidjan meeting. A cease-fire will not be agreed, and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] will insist on a "humanitarian" truce which will enable it to receive food for the population in the areas which it controls militarily, and also for its troops, because there are no independent monitoring arrangements there, in order to resume the war later for any frivolous reason. Unfortunately, it is my opinion that the Americans monitoring the Angolan process also have that intention. So I ask whether the policy of breaking up the countries formerly called communist is not favored in some U.S. circles, at the same time as they are favoring the South African ultra-conservatives.

[Costa] Who should be held responsible for the imminent failure of this new round of negotiations?

[Do Nascimento] The responsibility is in line with previous actions: Who, in October 1992, began to occupy communes and municipalities, expelling the administrative authorities and eliminating known members of other parties? Who wished to destroy the single army, withdrawing its officers in October? Who concealed a reserve army? Who mustered in Namibe and, two days later, occupied Uige and Negage? Who told the United Nations, and later assured Mr. Davidow, that it had evacuated Uige and Negage without doing so, detaining the FAA [Angolan Armed Forces] delegation which had gone there in order to confirm this? It is unnecessary to recall the host of facts which confirm a strategy of taking power at any price. Since it did not achieve it through the people's votes, it is now using force. This is UNITA's activity and strategy, which has not yet been set aside—hence the reason for this war.

[Costa] Could UNITA's raising the flag of federalism make a solution to the conflict feasible in some way?

[Do Nascimento] In the first place, I believe that ethnic states are not viable, partly because of the negative and destructive aspects with which they are usually associated—fundamentalism, political intolerance, and opposition to democracy. Following the African revolution of

the sixties, we are witnessing the revolution of democracy in Africa today. It is sufficient to look at a map of Africa and examine the conflicts currently preoccupying Africa. All those who wished to set up states on an ethnic basis, like the Bantustans in South Africa, have failed in their attempt to unite the peoples, and have destroyed coexistence and the interpretation hammered out over centuries, despite all its imperfections; those states are dictatorial.

[Costa] Is that UNITA's viewpoint?

[Do Nascimento] In calling for the setting up of states on an ethnic basis, UNITA has once more shown its intention to destroy Angola. I espouse the idea of unity within diversity; unity within respect for and the development of the diversity of cultures, and economic, ethnic, and other conditions, which with an intensification of democracy could lead to stability and development.

[Costa] The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] seems obsessed with the idea of U.S. recognition of Angola. Do you believe that that recognition could change anything in the Angolan conflict?

[Do Nascimento] I do not believe so.

[Costa] In view of the persistence of the conflict, how is Portuguese mediation's ability to take part in resolving it to be rated?

[Do Nascimento] With respect to the Angolan tragedy, I believe that Portugal's ability to take part has not been exhausted. For the sake of honesty and justice, I must highlight the stance of the Portuguese Government, which has sought to act in such a way as to promote dialogue and an end to the conflict. There are other bodies and political forces which are sincerely seeking to work in the same direction. For us Angolans who are outside, the tragic thing is that those forces do not always succeed in acting jointly in the face of the immense human tragedy; each acts within its inner redoubt and does not transcend political differences.

[Costa] Do or do not the special relations which the MPLA maintains with the PSD [Social Democratic Party] government place Cavaco Silva and the PSD closer to your stances than President Mario Soares and the Socialists?

[Do Nascimento] Dr. Mario Soares and Professor Cavaco Silva are Portuguese political personalities of international caliber who come from different political parties but who, despite this, should not serve as a reference point for a foreign party. But if you ask me whether the MPLA is closer to the PSD or to the Socialist Party, I will tell you that it is closer to the Socialist Party.

[Costa] As the New MPLA secretary general, how do you assess the "fall" of the Socialist Party in France and the uncomfortable position of the Spanish Socialist [Workers] Party—one of your major allies?

[Do Nascimento] The fall of the the Berlin Wall left many people bereft; even those who did not admit to being in that position, but the fact is that there is indeed a crisis which has not yet been analyzed in the socialist or social democratic parties. What happened in France is not good, but perhaps it is an opportunity to begin a debate and a reflection which should have been conducted previously.

[Costa] What significance should be attributed to the "wooing" of Israel which the MPLA has been conducting for some time?

[Do Nascimento] There is no "wooing" of Israel by the MPLA, and you should know that relations between our party and the Arab parties have never been very close, except for the traditional ties with Algeria's National Liberation Front. Currently relations are more sporadic, but relations with the Israeli Labor Party are longstanding, and there are now more frequent contacts within the framework of the Socialist International.

[Costa] Viewing it as calculation, how can we envisage your reformist blueprint within an MPLA which still remains a prisoner of psychological resistance from its monolithic past?

[Do Nascimento] I can see no tragedy in there being different viewpoints, ideas, and approaches within the party. The tragedy would be if those various viewpoints did not enter into debate and if we clung to phony unanimity. People's outlooks cannot be changed overnight or directly, and so reforms, which not only the party but also society are often not ready to understand or accept, cannot be effected.

[Costa] But political calculation seems to mark your career deeply.

[Do Nascimento] With respect to what you call calculation, I believe that it could stem from a notion which is very fashionable here and which I call the idea of "compulsory military service," which I do not espouse in any way.

[Costa] So what is your plan?

[Do Nascimento] My plan is to reorganize the MPLA, modernize it, and prepare it for new electoral confrontations and for receiving the majority of the population's votes as the best party—not as the least bad. Before the 1992 elections, I said: "The elections will represent the end of the historical political leaders of the struggle for independence, and the future elections of 1996 could represent the end of the traditional political parties, except those which succeed in transforming themselves." I still think the same way today.

UNITA-Government Fighting Continues

MB2604081093 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese* 0600 GMT 26 Apr 93

[Text] In northern Angola on 23 April, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] people's sentinels [sentinelas do povo] put to flight a Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] tactical group, which had been flown by helicopter to the area of Quimbenge with the aim of mining the local people's plantations, thereby creating instability in UNITA-controlled areas. The prompt response of the people's sentinels led to the killing of one ninja [riot policeman] and the capture of five antipersonnel mines, one anticar mine, two TNT explosive devices, two AK weapons, assorted ammunition, two rucksacks, and one suitcase containing important military documents.

Felix Miranda, the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel [Vorgan] correspondent in that area, reports those documents reveal those helicopter-flown tactical groups are headed by former Angola National Liberation Front officers. They are Colonel Pedro Afamado and Captain Lemos Afamado, now serving in the MPLA-PT armed forces. The people continue to hunt down those military groups flown by three Mi-8 helicopters to Quimbenge, near (Zoto), on 19 April. Among other things, their mission was to abduct and murder innocent civilians.

At least eight governmental soldiers were killed in Soyo, Zaire Province, on 24 April, when they tried to infiltrate Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA]-controlled oil-rich areas. Felix Miranda, the Vorgan correspondent in Soyo, reports that the UNITA armed forces yesterday put to flight a People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] company. The FAPLA forces left eight soldiers killed on the ground. Our forces also captured three PKM submachine guns, two RPG-7 rocket launchers, four AK weapons, and 10 shells for 60 mm mortars.

The FALA troops continue to defend their gains in that oil-rich area, thereby sticking to their promise that not one drop of oil will be exploited in Soyo to maintain the war the MPLA-PT commenced.

Frustration has been spreading through the ranks of the the MPLA- PT forces in Benguela Province. This is because of the impact the FALA red berets' accurate shooting is having on the military situation in Benguela Province. Reports from reliable sources say one battalion of special FAPLA forces responsible for ensuring the defense of the city of Benguela has deserted and taken its weapons to the city proper. Those soldiers say they do not want to fight UNITA any more. They believe this is an unjustifiable war and they do not wish to be used as a cannon fodder just to allow their leaders, who are comfortably installed in Luanda's Futungo de Belas Palace, to satisfy their warmongering desires.

UNITA Says MPLA Preparing Cabinda Offensive

MB2404071493 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 24 Apr 93

[Text] Talks may be under way in Abidjan, but inside the country the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] is organizing new military offensives against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. Yet another major offensive is being prepared by the MPLA-PT government against the UNITA [word indistinct] at Chimbuande, in Cabinda Province. Felix Miranda, the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel [Vorgan] correspondent in Soyo, provides the details:

[Miranda] The political and military situation has changed in neighboring Cabinda Province over the last three days. This has been confirmed by Americo Chivala, Vorgan correspondent in Cabinda. He reports that the troops led by Joao de Matos [Angolan Armed Forces chief of General Staff] are preparing a major offensive against UNITA troops along the border with Zaire, particularly in the area of Chimbuande. Chivala (?reports) a serious concentration of forces in the (Sumbassanto) area, east of the city of Cabinda, the provincial capital. Those forces, which have been coming from the city of Cabinda, are using BTR-60, BRDM, and BMP-1 armored cars, T-55 tanks, and long-range artillery weapons. The Futungo de Belas Palace army is adopting this stand because the UNITA forces have paralyzed traffic along the road linking the city of Cabinda and the northern portion of the province [words indistinct] instability inside the city. Chivala also reports that UNITA's red beret special forces, which are responsible for security in the province, are well equipped and placed to thwart all advances by enemy troops.

The situation has remained calm in Soyo lately. The UNITA troops remain vigilant in their trenches, so they can protect the oil infrastructure.

Comoros

Nine Sentenced to Death for September Coup Bid

AB2504102593 Paris AFP in English 2340 GMT
24 Apr 93

[Text] Moroni, April 25 (AFP) - Nine people including two former ministers and two sons of a former head of state were condemned to death late Saturday for an attempted coup d'etat on the Comoros Islands in September. The announcement of the sentences came as a surprise, as the verdict had not been expected before next Tuesday.

Among those sentenced were Omar Tamou, secretary-general of the Udzima [Comoros Union for Progress] party and a former interior minister; Mtara Maecha, a former foreign minister; and the twin sons of the late president Ahmed Abdallah, Cheick and Abderemane.

Prosecutors who had called for the death sentences against the nine had also requested prison sentences ranging from 10 years to life for nine other defendants accused over the September 26 coup bid, but there was no immediate word of their fate.

During their trial the accused—four civilians and 14 soldiers—had admitted seeking to overthrow President Said Mohammed Djohar "in order to save the country."

Their coup bid was short-lived. The putschists occupied the Indian Ocean islands' national radio station for a few hours before loyalist forces succeeded in regaining control without bloodshed.

Observers in Moroni believed the severity of the sentences could spark an adverse reaction among the population. The trial, which opened Tuesday [20 April], had been held in camera since Thursday because of a public demonstration in support of the accused after the prosecution called for the death sentence.

Malawi

Banda Sends Condolences to ANC's Mandela

MB2404191393 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 24 Apr 93

[Text] His excellency the life president has sent a message of condolence to the president of the African National Congress, ANC, Mr. Nelson Mandela, following the death of the former president of the ANC, Mr. Oliver Tambo. The message was released today in Lilongwe by a spokesman at the Malawi Congress Party Headquarters. In the message, the life president said he had learned with great shock and sadness of the untimely death of Mr. Tambo, after a short illness. The life president asked Mr. Mandela to convey on behalf of the Malawi Congress Party his heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family [word indistinct] during this period of peace. Mr. Tambo, who led the ANC [word indistinct] from exile, died earlier today at the Auckland Park Hospital in Johannesburg at 8 o'clock. He had been admitted in that hospital yesterday for observation [word indistinct].

Banda Extends Referendum Registration Date

MB2304201593 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 23 Apr 93

[Excerpt] His Excellency the life president, Ngwazi [Paramount] Dr. Kamuzu Banda, announced today that the registration period has been extended from the original closing date, April 24th, tomorrow, for another two weeks to give time to eligible voters a chance to register in readiness for the impending national referendum. Speaking in Mchisi today, the life president appealed to his people to register in large numbers and vote for the Malawi Congress Party on June the 14th. [passage omitted]

Aford Spokesman Discusses Chakufwa, Referendum

MB2304184593 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 23 Apr 93

[Text] While Malawi gears up for a referendum on a multiparty system scheduled for 14 June, the leader of the opposition Alliance for Democracy [Aford] in the country, Mr. Chakufwa Chihana, remains in prison. Rev. Aaron Longwe, religious advisor and vice publicity secretary for Aford, is on the line from Malawi to Steve Lange in Johannesburg to explain the situation:

[Longwe] Mr. Chakufwa, chairman, is in very good condition at the moment. He only complained of chest pains, but he, however, disclosed that the treatment that he's receiving at the moment is far much better than he's used to in the past months. He went on further to say that he's been tortured of late mentally and also physically, in the sense that each time he complained that he was sick, he was still made to do hard labor.

[Lange] When do you expect him to be released?

[Longwe] He is going to be released on 11 June 1993.

[Lange] And this is just before the referendum.

[Longwe] He has actually even appealed further to us to get him a registration certificate so that he could come and cast his vote.

[Lange] And what do you expect to happen on the day of the referendum on 14 June?

[Longwe] We are very optimistic that the opposition will have a victory over the one-party system, and we are so sure that the people of Malawi definitely will come and will try to avoid as much as they can any act of violence in order to have a peaceful transition.

[Lange] What is the role of the international community in monitoring the referendum?

[Longwe] So far I could say that the interest that has been shown by the international community has been of low profile. I do not know why they have not sent many observers as of now, but in any case we, as pressure groups, including churches and other people, we are fully committed in the monitoring process.

[Lange] And if the opposition does win—and I'm sure you hope it will—what will actually be the consequences of such a victory?

[Longwe] Basing on Mr. Chakufwa Chihana's appeal when we met him last Friday [16 April], he asked us if we could appeal to the people to have a forgiving heart and to be tolerant, most especially with members of the Malawi Congress Party, and that we should not be seen in any way to revenge or to incite any violence, but to accommodate them as brothers and sisters.

[Lange] And do you expect any violence to erupt?

[Longwe] From the opposition side, we do not expect any kind of violence, but so far I would say that from the Malawian side, yes, through the Malawian Pioneers. It's a notorious group that so far is causing quite a lot of worry among the people, because they are beating up those who advocate for multiparty. [end recording]

Democratic Party President on Voter Registration

MB2204163193 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 22 Apr 93

[From the "Channel Africa Report" program]

[Text] As the referendum on a multiparty system approaches in Malawi, many people have not yet registered as voters. The president of the Malawi Democratic Party, Mr. Kamphelo Kaluwa, has ascribed this to voter ignorance and says Malawians needed to be properly educated on this issue.

[Begin recording] [Kaluwa] I want to appeal to the government of the country, Malawi Government, to extend that date, because people there are not very sure. I must add that the opposition groups in the country, they are not actually telling people, urging people to go in large number to go and register, because this is the only time that we have. We need to urge people to go in large number, to get registered, so that the 14th June is a day of new beginning in the country, a day of multipartyism in the country, a day of what we have been looking for in the country. So an opportunity comes once. So if we don't urge people to go in large number to go and get registered, then we are not doing our job.

[Reporter Desmond Nkoma] Now your group is Malawi Democratic Party and is busy here in Johannesburg. What kind of work is your group doing on the ground in Malawi?

[Kaluwa] We have actually sort of sent a delegation to Malawi. (Shayila Kondowe) is the leader of the delegation, who is the secretary for foreign and political affairs, and there is (John Unandi Banda), who is publicity secretary and information, and there's Robert Kayembi Khembo, who is currently in prison; he is a secretary general of the party. Their main task is to actually lay the foundation, to set up structures in the country, and after setting up structures, then to launch a pressure group in the country. The main objective of the pressure group is to educate people about the referendum, is to educate people about democracy, political tolerance, common sense of work creation, and what democracy means to the country, political pluralism in the country. That is their main task in the country. And currently Khembo is in prison, and we want to urge the government of Malawi to release Khembo to be part and parcel of the other two, so that the work of Malawi Democratic People is being forged in the country. [end recording]

Mozambique

UN Envoy To Address Renamo's Logistic Concerns

MB2504191493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 25 Apr 93

[Text] Aldo Ajello, the UN secretary general's special representative in Mozambique, said in Maputo today that this week he will seriously involve himself in creating the minimum logistic conditions demanded by the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo]. Ajello said he is tired of the food, transportation, and communications problems which have been hindering the implementation of the Mozambique Peace Accord.

Renamo members included in the commissions established within the framework of the General Peace Accord have abandoned the country's capital and are currently in Maringue, alleging a lack of logistic conditions for their operations. Ajello, who was speaking shortly after his arrival from Europe, said the logistic conditions will have to consider the 70 Renamo members in these commissions.

In Europe, Ajello held meetings with UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali and the Italian, French, and Portuguese Governments. With the three European countries, he discussed the necessary financial assistance for Renamo's operations and its transformation from an armed movement into a political party. He also discussed assistance for other national political parties.

With the UN secretary general, Ajello discussed the problems being experienced in the peace process, the need for Renamo to send its members to Maputo as soon as possible, and a basic accord for the UN operation in Mozambique which has not yet been signed.

Political Parties Discuss Housing, Equal Treatment

MB2304184393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 23 Apr 93

[Text] Twelve Mozambican political parties have decided to send a motion to the government. Here is an excerpt of the motion which was presented to reporters at the headquarters of the National Organization of Journalists in Maputo yesterday. It is read by Antonio Palange, a member of the Mozambique Liberal and Democratic Party:

[Begin recording] [Palange] At a meeting held on 26 March 1993, which was attended by the government and all political forces, the honorable prime minister acknowledged the difficulties faced by the democratic parties, which affect the normal and desirable political contribution that all forces may give as well as their effective participation in national activities so that the country and the people may play a role in a national and international context.

5. [as heard] In order to attain the aforementioned goals, the signatories hereby request the following from the government:

A) All political parties should be given adequate installations for the legitimate exercise of their activities, with priority given to registered parties. To this end, buildings being used by activist groups—institutions created by the former regime and which have no place in the current democratic and constitutional context—should be considered for allocation. Thus, the difficulties the government has been claiming to justify the material impossibility of satisfying this request are groundless.

B) Considering that the government has already drafted legislation relating to the country's democratization process, that legislation should be made available to all political parties for a clear-cut, serious, and useful debate as a means of implementing and promoting national democracy.

C) The Electoral Law under assessment should take into account suggestions and subsequent alterations proposed by all forces interested in general and multiparty elections to be held in our country. [end recording]

During the question and answer session that followed, Maximo Dias, secretary general of the Mozambican Nationalist Movement, had this to say about the political position of parties involved in the Mozambican peace process:

[Begin recording] [Dias] We believe we are making an effort to resume objectively what should be known. Specifically, if one wants to know if there were unfair practices, obviously they prevailed in a political context. As for the attainment of peace in a military context, we were not asked to discuss it. We did not have to be in Rome to discuss the confinement of troops since we had no soldiers to be confined. So, the military issue was resolved by the two warring factions as one expected.

Regarding the question of having or not having the means, we feel that we ought to have them. Actually, you agree with us on this issue because we ought to have the means in order for the democratic process to function fully. Armed forces cannot be formed unless they are led by political forces or a political force chosen by the people. In order for the people to be able to choose whatever political force, a coalition of forces or a front and so on, it is necessary for us to have conditions for conveying to the people the true ideological positions and the program of action of the future government to be elected by the people. Thus, it is pointless to train soldiers if we do not have a political force chosen by the people to lead them.

Regarding houses, it has been said that we want free housing. We want houses under the same conditions as political parties such as the Mozambique Liberation Front and the Mozambique National Resistance have. If they do not pay for housing, we also should not pay. If they pay, we have to pay. Let all houses be withdrawn

and no one should be given houses, and we will contest the elections. The people will support us. What is unfair is that some have state facilities, which are our facilities, and others do not have them, though it is said that we are all equal. [end recording]

Frelimo Official Claims 'Foreign Forces' Intent on War
MB2104135493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] A Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] official in Manica Province said in Chimoio yesterday that foreign forces intend to undermine the Mozambican peace process. Antonio Jose Amelia, Frelimo Party's provincial secretary for mobilization and propaganda, said that there are many indications of a plan for renewed destabilization of Mozambique. He was speaking to nine U.S. students who spent six months in Mozambique and who planted 85,000 fruit and shade trees in Chimoio.

Antonio Jose Amelia urged the students to embark on a campaign in the United States aimed at exposing the plan, which is orchestrated from abroad and designed to resume war in Mozambique. Amelia said: People of goodwill like yourselves should expose the tendency to resume war in Mozambique. Amelia said that foreign forces have fertile ground in Mozambique because it is a poor country economically and educationally. That, he said, facilitates the recruitment of many citizens to wage activities hostile to the government.

[Begin Amelia recording] The war that was waged in Mozambique was aimed more at resolving the interests of a number of foreign people who were here already than a war caused by domestic political causes. In fact, throughout the war nobody was ever able to understand the precise causes of the war. Nobody explained the causes of the war. That is why the people as a whole know nothing about the causes of the war, because there was no cause. It was a group that was paid for and ordered to carry out specific actions. The mission was quite clear: to destroy all socioeconomic infrastructures in order to weaken the government. As a matter of fact, they succeeded in doing that. There is outright destruction. That was the only reason for the war. It is only now that a political justification is being given, though it is absurd and cannot be accepted.

It was like an investment. Because it was not possible to achieve their goals by force of arms, people are restless. Those who have invested in the country are restless. They want to try other means. Whereas violence and destruction have always been the hallmark, today it is difficult for them to act in a serene manner. It has become difficult for them to act peacefully. We often detect signs that people act through violence and aggression.

One cannot put political interests above social interests and the well-being of society. It cannot be done, although that is the tendency today. One cannot understand that

in a country like ours, with thousands of people starving and thousands of children dying of famine and disease, people should ask for money in order to carry out political activities. [end recording]

In his remarks, the Frelimo secretary for mobilization and propaganda suggested that South Africa is one of the foreign forces interested in resuming war. He said that the South African Government is delaying the solution to its domestic problems by promoting war in neighboring countries.

He urged students at U.S. schools and universities to influence public opinion in their country to oppose the resumption of war in Mozambique. Amelia said: When you return to Mozambique, we want you to see everything rebuilt and development taking place. Those who have learned from you in Manica Province should spread the message to others who could not be with you. We want to offer you flowers instead of continually begging for our survival.

Amelia said that the solidarity expressed during the war that has just ended in Mozambique should continue in order to prevent new disputes and to ensure the harmonious socioeconomic development of Mozambique.

It will be recalled that the U.S. students came to Mozambique on contract with Development Aid from People to People, ADPP, a nongovernmental organization based in Denmark. ADPP expects to recruit another group of U.S. students who will plant trees in Chimoio and in Gondola District.

Renamo Issues Communique on Draft Electoral Law
MB2504111093 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo in Portuguese 0500 GMT 25 Apr 93

[Text] We now bring you the following communique issued by the National Council of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo]:

The Renamo National Council has been closely monitoring the latest political developments in the country, specifically the Draft Electoral Law recently issued by the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] government and submitted to the opposition political parties.

The National Council also followed the emerging political parties' reaction to the issue. Most of those parties proposed the establishment of a transitional government in the country. In line with their arguments, the proposal is designed to guarantee the creation of a suitable atmosphere for holding free, fair and democratic elections in Mozambique.

In that context, while acknowledging the gesture by the other parties which are an integral part of the country's overall democratization process, the Renamo National Council decided as follows:

Regarding the Draft Electoral Law, the Renamo National Council believes the General Peace Accord was violated in view of the fact that the Frelimo government drew it up on its own, without consulting with Renamo and other emerging parties in line with the Rome accord.

Given that the government had enough time to draft the aforesaid document, the Renamo National Council believes the government has allocated insufficient time for it to be studied, because in terms of the Rome accord, all parties should take part in the drafting of that document and propose ideas which take into account the country's present reality. In view of the above, Renamo understands that the date set for the meeting to study the draft law reduces the other parties' capacity to intervene and to actively participate in this major event, which may be extremely important for the future of Mozambican society.

Meanwhile, in order to ensure the widest attendance of the aforesaid meeting, the Renamo National Council believes that the timetable set by the government should be extended.

Regarding the proposal made by the other parties on the creation of a transitional government, the Renamo National Council believes that the best solution to ensure the holding of free, genuine and democratic elections lies in the other parties participating in drafting a true, impartial and consistent Electoral Law. Should it become necessary, the Electoral Law ought to reject the present powers accorded to the president of the republic. To act otherwise would amount to violation of the General Peace Accord. Taking into consideration that the question of a transitional government was ruled out during the Rome negotiating process, Renamo would like to have time to make an in-depth study of the other parties' proposals so that later on it may give its contribution to the issue.

Meanwhile, for the sake of the Rome accord, Renamo believes that the participation of all opposition political forces in the government should be linked to holding general free and democratic elections.

Renamo's Dhlakama To Visit Germany 26 Apr

MB2304184893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 23 Apr 93

[Text] Portugal's LUSA news agency has reported that Afonso Dhlakama, president of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], is to visit Germany 26 April. Dhlakama is scheduled to meet German Foreign Affairs Minister Klaus Kinkel. Germany is one of the countries represented in the Supervision and Control Commission responsible for overseeing the implementation of the General Peace Accord. It only agreed to receive the Renamo leader once he had signed the peace accord.

Namibia

Police Investigate Smuggling of Fuel to UNITA

MB2404063893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2040 GMT 23 Apr 93

[Text] Windhoek April 23 SAPA—Police are investigating an alleged Namibian smuggling network supplying fuel to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels in southern Angola, NAMBC [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Friday.

Namibian police sources told the radio station that a suspect detained last Sunday had given information indicating the involvement of at least three people.

A consignment of diesel fuel had been delivered to the banks of the Kavango River near Mbambi Village, which is on the Angolan border in north eastern Namibia.

NAMBC said the area opposite Mbambi in Angola was known to be controlled by UNITA rebels.

A boat from Angola had collected the drums of diesel and taken them across the river, police said.

Police in Okavango said, according to residents in the area, the truck used to transport the fuel to the border had Grootfontein number plates.

Swaziland

Humaras Secretary General Says Group Not Illegal

MB2504165093 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 25 Apr 93 p 3

[By Pat Jele: "Humaras says it's not illegal"]

[Text] The Human Rights Association of Swaziland (Humaras) is not illegal, its Secretary general, Mr Vusi Masuku has said.

He said his organisation had made an application for the protection of the name and logo of the association under the protection of names, badges and trademarks act.

"The application was deferred by the Minister of Home Affairs, Prince Sobandla. Humaras regards the pursuance of this protection as an ongoing exercise until the application is successful.

"It is the contention of Humaras that the lack of this protection does not in any way debar the association from being fully operational within and outside this country," he said.

Mr Masuku was reacting to a statement by the Ministry of Justice that Humaras is illegal.

He said Humaras is an association that believes in the respect of the rule of law, so long as the law does not abuse people or alternatively abuse human rights.

Mr Masuku said Humaras is prepared at all times to follow and operate within the confines of the laws of the land, however without prejudicing the aforementioned condition.

"Humaras seeks to secure, promote and protect the rights of the citizens of this country.

"Humaras is of the firm conviction that it is her duty to selfishly [as published] fight for the rights of all Swazis, and human being in general, without fear or favour.

"Humaras makes no apologies to any persons, organisations or institutions who have had their feathers ruffled because of their unwillingness to respect the rights of the people."

He said Humaras shall spare no effort in exposing and taking to task, if brought to the attention of the association, any people who knowingly or unknowingly continue to abuse fundamental human rights.

He strongly criticised the Ministry of Justice for allegedly accusing the association of illegal operations and the act in which [it] is supposed to have been registered under.

The act, according to Mr Masuku is for registering non profit making companies and not associations.

Concern Noted at 'Official Silence' on Elections

MB2504185793 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 25 Apr 93 pp 18-19

[Article by James Dlamini: "It is too quiet on the election front"—first paragraph is newspaper's introduction published in bold face]

[Text] The official silence over preparations for the on-coming elections is beginning to cause concerned curiosity all round. As far as the public is concerned, the elections are only less than two months away. And yet an incredible official silence is hanging in the air. What is going on? James Dlamini reports.

It is quite an abnormal situation for a nation not to be excited, talkative and anxious when a general election is expected in only a few weeks' time. People in Swaziland are going about their daily lives, carrying out their normal duties as if nothing is in the air. But what is there for people to talk about or discuss when they hardly know what the government is doing for such an important event?

Oh, everybody knows that the delimitation committee is now in place. It is also common knowledge that the Umphatsi-Lukhetfo [Chief Electoral Officer] and his committee are also in place.

But the normal situation expected when such committees are already in place, as is the case now, is to have blow-by-blow reports or follow-ups from these committees—now they are doing this, now they are doing that.

The nation will never get tired of hearing of or reading about these follow-up reports coming officially right up to the actual elections themselves, even if such reports came in every day.

The Umphatsi-Lukhetfo or his representative and the chairman of the delimitation committee should be the household names by now, the most-talked about people in our midst, because people are anxious to know what they are doing.

But so little has been heard from these gentlemen that a check would probably prove that Prince Mahlal'engani is still the most remembered name in as far as the elections are concerned. This is in spite of the fact that it is now several weeks since he finished his own functions.

It is interesting to note that even the Prime Minister, Mr Obed Dlamini, has admitted that the public is already grumbling that the government is saying too little about the elections. He made this admission during interviews with foreign diplomats he met on Hospital Hill earlier this month. The diplomats had come to deliver their letters of credence and were anxious to know what is going on in Swaziland.

The Prime Minister questioned one European diplomat on what his country was doing concerning events in Angola and other parts of Southern Africa. The diplomat gave the Prime Minister an elaborate reply on what his country was doing individually. He went further to explain what they were doing as a group to assist in the situation.

The Prime Minister was showing very keen interest in all this. The diplomat wanted to know what was being done about holding the coming elections in Swaziland. The diplomat was particularly interested in a specific date.

It must have been quite uncomfortable for the Prime Minister to answer the diplomat in the same eloquent manner in which his own question has been responded to.

The Prime Minister was quick to explain that the elections were being handled from the King's office. He further had to explain that he, like others, were possible candidates for election. He could not give a date for the actual elections, but merely said that everything was on course.

Then he said he knew that some members of the public were already feeling that the government was saying too little. But he assured the meeting that they were doing more than they were saying.

But surely that is not good enough coming from someone who is going towards an election. Even if he is not campaigning, as is "supposedly" the Swazi way of doing

things, surely he owes the public some "telling" as to exactly what it is that he and others are doing. It is part of public accountability.

It is quite well known that some politicians in Africa, ours being no different, have a paternalistic attitude towards the public. They feel that if they have done what they believe to be a good job, there is no need to explain themselves to someone else.

But we all know very well that this is a dying breed and Swazis, like other Africans, want accountability and politicians to explain rather than to expect trust in their goodwill.

Besides, for a task such as the elections, it is much safer for the leaders to take the public into their confidence all the time. This way, even if something goes wrong, the public will accept at least part of the responsibility for the failure. At least they will have some idea there were good intentions that fell foul of fate, and history.

It is interesting to note that until last week, the delimitation committee hardly knew what was expected of them. They only started studying the areas to be delimited several weeks after they were appointed.

That was a pretty slow way of doing things when time is so short. While it is common knowledge that they will not have to visit all the areas, like Prince Mahlal'engangeni did, but they will still have to visit the areas which will be affected. The drawing of electoral districts is very important in an election and no one wants any bad-mouthing afterwards.

Some may still remember that after the 1972 elections, in which there were still parties, some people complained that the drawing of the constituencies or electoral districts had been doctored. In particular people complained that areas like Mbabane, Manzini and Bulembu have been deliberately flooded by rural communities whose political sympathies were well known.

It is possible that this was not done deliberately, but there you are. Once people start saying it, it is difficult to deny afterwards.

The chairman of the delimitation committee, Mr Mandla Dlamini, was recently quoted saying that he did not know the exact date of the elections.

Some people then begin to wonder when people who are so close to the actual operations of the whole thing will know what target they are working for.

One of the reasons why electoral areas have to be visited is that population densities change for different reasons. Good examples of this are new settlements and townships in Fonteyn and the partial depopulation of areas like Bulembu.

But of much bigger concern as far as the public and observers are concerned is exactly what is the "Umphatsi Welukhetfo" doing now?

His work is expected to be much more time-consuming than Prince Mahlal'engangeni's task.

Prince Mahlal'engangeni took more than six weeks to visit the different Tinkhundla areas, which by the way will now be increased.

All he did was to explain the procedures of the elections. At least this was what his assignment entailed.

The Umphatsi-Lukhetfo will have to register people individually. He will have to scrutinise them with a view to establishing their Swazi citizenship.

One would expect that the task is almost as involved as that of a passport officer before he issues one.

Sometimes people may not even bring the proper documentation so that they have to be sent away to come back the following day.

This task should take longer than Mahlal'engangeni took. And how many days are we towards the promised month of elections?

It is possible that the committee has come up with a way of speeding up the process. If that is the case, then why are we not told about it to put our anxieties at rest?

'Disappearance' of 5,000 Passports Noted

MB2404143293 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English 24 Apr 93 p 4

[From the "Briefly" column: "Tusks, passports disappear"]

[Text] Mbabane—The Swaziland auditor-general reports the disappearance of a large consignment of elephant tusks and rhino horns confiscated by customs. The report also reveals the disappearance of 5,000 Swaziland passports.

Zambia

Foreign Minister Warns UNITA Against Attack

MB2604082993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0746 GMT 26 Apr 93

[Text] Lusaka, Apr 26 SAPA—Zambian Foreign Affairs Minister Vernon Mwaanga has warned Angola's rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement that Zambia would defend its territorial integrity if attacked.

Zambia would not stand arms akimbo if the rebel movement launched its threatened attack in western and north-western Zambia.

"Any attack on any inch of Zambian territory by UNITA or any other country would tantamount to a declaration of war—Zambia has a sovereign right to defend its territorial integrity at all costs," Mr Mwaanga said.

In a statement on Monday Mr Mwaanga denied reported allegations that UNITA was planning to attack Zambia for allegedly harbouring MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers in its western province.

Work Permits of 17 RSA Companies Revoked

*MB2404100693 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0855 GMT 24 Apr 93*

[Text] Lusaka April 24 SAPA—The Zambian Government has revoked "self-employment" work permits of 17 South African companies for failing to prove their physical existence.

Department of Immigration spokesman Paul Mulu confirmed in Lusaka on Saturday "only one out of 18 companies gazetted by the government, Soweto Oil Company, proved its existence".

The Zambian Government last year gazetted 18 South African companies and issued them with self-employment work permits, but only one had since proved its existence.

Mr Mulu cautioned revoked companies to take note that their self-employment permits had been revoked.

"We want genuine and serious investors and not bogus operators," Mr Mulu said.

\$800 Million in Aid Pledged for 1993

MB2304184693 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 23 Apr 93

[Text] It has been announced that Zambia will receive grants and loans amounting to \$800 million this year from 25 donor nations and international organizations. However, Zambian economists say that the amount falls \$115 million short of Zambia's estimated aid requirement this year. They say that Zambia has made progress in carrying out its economic recovery program, in spite of the drought which destroyed most of the crops in southern Africa last year.

Trade Unions Urge Reversal of Recovery Program

*MB2404094893 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 23 Apr 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Zambian Government has been coming in for some spirited criticism from the country's Congress of Trade Unions, or ZCTU. A common enough occurrence, but what makes it all the more interesting is the fact that President Chiluba was himself the chair of the Trade Union Congress shortly before he stood for the presidency. At the heart of the matter is the structural adjustment program which the IMF and international donors have insisted the government follow in return for loans. Well, the ZCTU is saying: Enough is enough. And

they are now urging the government to reverse its structural adjustment program. From Lusaka, Rob Makai telexed this report:

The president of the Zambian Congress of Trade Unions, Mr. Fackson Shamenda, said yesterday that the structural adjustment program of the government was causing suffering among the people of Zambia. Mr. Shamenda said that the economic measures have resulted in widespread redundancies and the general decline in the value of the kwacha. As a result, he said, many Zambians have been made poor and were unable to sustain their lives. Appealing to both the government and the international donors, Shamenda said that unless the situation was reversed, the life of ordinary Zambians would become intolerable and there would be social strife.

Since the MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] government came to power 17 month ago, it has pursued a tough economic program which saw the kwacha fall to its lowest level, now around 800 to the pound sterling. Inflation is galloping at around 200 percent and thousands of workers have been laid off.

It now looks like the labor movement, who supported and facilitated the MMD's bid for power, is now disenchanted with the MMD's government.

Opposition Members in Court Over Alleged Coup Plot

MB2204101493 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] Two members of the Zambian opposition detained in connection with an alleged coup plot say that the leader of their party distributed documents outlining a plot to topple the government. Businessman (Stanley Mudanga) and Opposition UNIP [United National Independence Party] Member of Parliament (Cuthbert Mkuli) told the Lusaka high court that the UNIP leader, Kebby Musokotwane, had distributed the document to other party officials.

More than 20 UNIP members have been arrested since President Frederick Chiluba declared a state of emergency. This was on 4 March, because of an alleged plot to overthrow his government. Mr. Musokotwane has admitted that he saw the documents in question, but has denied that he drew up or distributed them.

Zimbabwe

President Mugabe Extends Condolences on Tambo Death

MB2404110893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1028 GMT 24 Apr 93

[Text] Windhoek April 24 SAPA—South Africa had been deprived of a noble leader by the untimely death of African National Congress [ANC] National Chairman

Oliver Tambo, Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe said on Saturday in Namibia.

Mr Tambo, 75, died of a severe stroke in Johannesburg's Milpark Hospital early on Saturday.

President Mugabe expressed his condolences to the ANC and Mr Tambo's family, NAMBC [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported.

The Zimbabwean president ends a four-day state visit to Namibia on Saturday.

Minister Views Removal of Subsidies on Commodities

MB2104185293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1737
GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] Harare April 21 SAPA—The Zimbabwe Government would gradually remove subsidies on all commodities, including maize, and channel the funds saved, estimated at over ZD [Zimbabwe dollar] 1 billion, toward productive investment to create jobs, industry and commerce minister, ZIANA news agency reports.

Zimbabwe Industry and Commerce Minister Chris Ushewokunze said in Harare on Wednesday of the subsidies was in line with the economic reform programme. [sentence as received]

Under this programme, government would eliminate subsidies to reduce the large budgetary burden of the public enterprise sector by, among other things, replacing administered prices with import-parity or market-determined prices of commodities.

The minister said that government had already decontrolled the price of bread, which was expected to save nearly ZD 114 million in annual subsidies.

The removal of the bread subsidy had resulted in an overnight increase in the price of the commodity.

"Subsidies are gradually being removed in line with ESAP [Economic Structural Adjustment Program]. We have already acted on bread and other commodities are going to follow during the course of the year," Ushewokunze said.

"The funds being saved from the removal of subsidies are intended to support industrial development and employment creation," he said.

Government subsidy on maize and wheat, which had been imported at prices as high as ZD 1,500 a ton, was about ZD 560 per ton for each commodity, or about ZD 1 billion annually.

Parliamentarians Urge Liberation Groups To Unite

MB2204120593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2258
GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] Harare April 21 SAPA—Zimbabwean members of parliament on Wednesday urged South African liberation organisations to unite, be more vigilant, and accord protection to their leaders, ZIANA news agency reported.

Debating on an emotionally charged motion to express sorrow and grief on the death of South African Communist Party General Secretary Chris Hani, members questioned why Mr. Hani did not have a bodyguard at the time of his assassination. "Why did the ANC [African National Congress] not provide a bodyguard for Hani? Why was there nobody to protect him?" Chikomba MP Tadius Kudzedzereka asked.

Silobela MP Stephen Vuma said other liberation movement leaders needed to be awarded more security as there were threats by white extremists in South Africa of a possible strike on other leaders.

He blamed the assassination of Mr. Hani on Western "imperialists" whom he said lured South African leaders into assuming a false sense of security.

While members of the house felt South Africans could only solve their problems through a much stronger armed front against apartheid, MP for Makoni South Gibson Munyoro, who moved the motion, said South Africans needed to "show a high degree of maturity and emotional restraint among themselves and not retard the current multiparty democracy talks."

He said negotiations between State President F. W. de Klerk's government and the ANC needed to be allowed to continue peacefully.

However, the other members who debated on the motion, including non-constituency MP Ruth Chinamano Kudzedzereka, Silobela MP Stephen Vuma, and Mutare South MP Lazarus Nzarayebani urged South Africans to be more aggressive.

"There is nothing we can do for South Africa than to remind them to be vigorous in taking up arms against the Boers who are living comfortably from the sweat of the black masses. They must continue to fight," Mr. Nzarayebani said.

Makokoba MP Sidney Malunga, who seconded the motion, said the death of Mr. Hani had cost Zimbabwe one of its fighters.

He said it would be proper for Matebeleland north to accord recognition to Mr. Hani for his participation in the Wankie battle alongside the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army.

Mr. Malunga urged the international community to exert more pressure on the apartheid system as failure to do this could be a catalyst for apartheid systems elsewhere.

Murehwa North MP Alois Mangwende, in his contribution to the debate, said the Organisation of African Unity had a duty to assist "decolonisation" in South Africa.

Wedza MP Stanlake Marwodzi also pleaded to the OAU to consider stepping up its support for the liberation struggle in South Africa.

Cote d'Ivoire

UN Envoy Arrives in Abidjan After Talks in Liberia

AB2504164593 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 1230 GMT 25 Apr 93

[Text] The special representative of the UN secretary general in Liberia held a news conference this morning at Hotel Tiama here in Abidjan. Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers stated that the warring factions are willing to find a peaceful solution to the conflict in Liberia and that a peace conference might soon be held. The special representative of the UN secretary general in Liberia is in Abidjan to brief the Ivorian authorities on the talks he held in Monrovia and Gbarnga with the Liberian warring factions. Here he reviews the talks he had during the his third mission to Liberia:

[Gordon-Somers is heard briefly in English, fading into French translation] As you know, this is my third visit to Liberia. The UN Security Council adopted a resolution forming the basis for discussions with all the parties in conflict. It is obvious now that we need to make advances toward lasting peace. For this reason, the UN secretary general, in close collaboration with the authorities of the Economic Community of West African States, is prepared to invite the warring sides to attend a peace conference in line with the UN Security Council resolution. We have discussed the various issues that could come up again for discussions at the planned peace conference, and I am optimistic that this conference will take place very soon.

All the parties in conflict are now willing to search for a peaceful solution to the conflict. I cannot tell you exactly when the meeting will be held, but the main purpose of my current mission was to hold discussions with the various sides on the agenda that could effectively be debated during the peace conference. Of course, as soon as the warring sides agree on the agenda for the peace meeting, the secretary general will be duly informed and the peace conference will be immediately convened. [end recording]

North Korean Delegation Discusses Cooperation

AB2404155593 Paris AFP in French 1628 GMT 23 Apr 93

[Text] Abidjan, 23 Apr (AFP)—A four-member North Korean delegation led by Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Kim Yong-Il was in Abidjan from 20 to 23 April on a friendly visit and for cooperation.

The Foreign Ministry disclosed that while in Abidjan, Mr. Kim was received by Ivorian Foreign Minister Amara Essy. Bilateral relations were discussed. They particularly placed emphasis on developing cooperation between the two countries in the construction, agricultural, and health sectors.

Liberia

OAU, UN Representatives Meet Taylor

AB2304154593 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900 GMT 22 Apr 93

[Excerpts] The OAU eminent person to Liberia, the Reverend Canaan Banana, and UN special representative to Liberia, Trevor Gordon-Somers, have paid a courtesy call on the Liberian leader, President Charles Gankay Taylor, at the executive mansion in Gbarnga. During the call, lasting some two hours, held behind closed doors with government officials, President Taylor is reported to have registered the NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] government's position to the UN and OAU envoys regarding the Liberian peace process. The president is also reported to have demanded certain corrections aimed [passage indistinct].

[Begin recording] [Taylor] [passage indistinct] At this particular time we have just received the delegation. We have now understood what they are here for. They have been meeting with various committees and the various groups, political parties, interest groups, and members of [words indistinct] as the Babangida clique. We made it very clear that we feel that the facts are blurred at this particular time—facts that they are going to send to the Security Council—and we need to begin a corrective act to bring it in line with our generally acceptable principles. The people are demonstrating. They have the right under our laws to do so. We have continued to protect lives. The security forces are doing very well and the citizens are exercising their rights, and so I think this is going to be a very useful and fruitful visit.

[Unidentified reporter] Did the delegation bring specific proposals on the way you are going to be [word indistinct]?

[Taylor] From what we can see, we haven't really seen too much. This trip is to be another trip where exploratory questions are asked, but I think it is incumbent on us as a government. As president, we need [passage indistinct] to lasting peace.

[Reporter] We have heard that there is some distance between you and Trevor Gordon-Somers right now concerning the peace process in Liberia.

[Taylor] No, there is no distance, so to speak. I have made it very clear that I disagree with certain representations that have been made. I have demanded some corrective measures. We are dealing with a very complicated issue, and while it may not be diplomatic to say so, I think that the Liberian people have a lot to look forward to if Gordon-Somers is to continue this process in representing the secretary general here. [passage omitted] [end recording] [passage omitted]

On arrival on Wednesday [21 April] in Gbarnga, the UN envoy, Ambassador Gordon-Somers, was greeted with

boos. Angry crowds of Gbarnga booed the UN envoy and chanted anti-Gordon-Somers slogans, accusing the UN envoy of breach of confidence after long promising the Liberian people that they will have liberty with an end to hostilities in Liberia.

Ambassador Gordon-Somers brought along with him three long convoys containing only 600 bags of rice [words indistinct] meant only for the whole of Greater Liberia.

Health Minister Cole Gbokolo expressed displeasure over the lack of interest being shown in the people of Greater Liberia by the United Nations. Hundreds of residents of Gbarnga last evening surrounded the UN compound for hours and demanded that the UN envoy deliver to them some concrete answers this time to their problems. Ambassador Somers was [word indistinct] several times into protective quarters for fear of being harmed by the angry crowd. Angry residents of Gbarnga cut power [words indistinct] supply power generator at the UN compound several times, since it was a necessity [words indistinct] let Gordon-Somers live in darkness too.

The Liberian leader, President Charles Gankay Taylor, personally visited the UN compound to plead with the angry crowd to leave, saying it was the responsibility of government to protect the UN envoy. President Taylor also called on the people to peacefully demonstrate their protest.

Statements Mark End of Talks

AB2504065093 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
24 April 0700 GMT 93

[Excerpts] The joint United Nations-OAU delegation visiting Greater Liberia has concluded talks with the NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] government and its officials. Following the close of the meeting, the three distinguished parties gave a press briefing, at which time Ambassador Gordon-Somers said he and the NPRA government now have the elements for peace and negotiation in Liberia. Here are details highlighting the course of the talks:

[Begin recording] [Gordon-Somers] As I promised you when I came in earlier this week that I wasn't in a position to answer questions, I suppose some of you news people must be pretty fed up with me, because I no longer seem to give you the information that you need. But you have to bear with us, because negotiation done in the quiet, quiet diplomacy, makes a lot more sense in terms of making progress.

I am happy to report that I believe—and I trust that your president will corroborate—that we have the elements for a negotiated cease-fire and a sustainable peace for Liberia. And when I say that you must understand that, having spoken with your president, I have to go and speak again with other peoples who are vital, who are crucial to this process. I will be speaking to President

Sawyer; I will be speaking to President Soglo, chairman of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States]; and I will be reporting to the secretary general of the United Nations. I trust I will try to do all of this over the next week—10 days—that's the timetable that I am working on, and I will be accompanied by President Banana each step of the way.

I know that many of you have serious concerns with respect to, for example, humanitarian assistance. Security Council Resolution 813 set out very clearly that humanitarian assistance should be delivered unimpeded by any party and that's what I am aiming to address.

Today we had some of our colleagues visit areas where there are massive displacement and (?toll). I am going to get a report from them in the next few minutes, and we intend to have conversation with your minister of health and minister of planning to map out a strategy for how we can improve the delivery of humanitarian assistance to this part of the country. [passage omitted]

[Banana] I welcome the opportunity to visit Liberia and I am very grateful to President Taylor for his time and for the discussions that we have had here, discussions that have gone very well, very constructive. And I believe, as a result of these discussions, we have been able to advance the peace process to a crucial stage. And I do hope that when the cease-fire meeting is convened it will be able to deliver peace to the war-torn Liberia.

I know that all the people of Liberia are very anxious that peace is restored, normality restored, and conditions for a democratic, free, and fair elections is created so that they are given the opportunity to elect a leader and a government of their own choice. And I will like to express the hope that all concerned will regard the challenge of bringing peace to the people of Liberia as a challenge that cannot be allowed to falter.

I know that since we arrived we've received a lot of concerns from the people from the streets and all the demands were one: no more war, but peace. And I am convinced that, with the support of international community—the United Nations, the OAU—that the peace process will be accelerated.

But let me say that the onus to bring peace lies in the hands of the Liberians' leaders themselves. I must once again reaffirm that any solution to the Liberian problem cannot be imposed from outside, that any solution must [words indistinct] of the Liberian people of their right to self-determination. I thank you. [passage omitted]

[Taylor] We are very pleased to have with us the special representative of the secretary general and President Banana, who is here representing the secretary general of the OAU. We have had several hours of discussions and I guess we do have the beginning of the meeting of the minds regarding the problems of Liberia. As your president, I must inform you that some efforts are being made to bring about a cessation of hostilities to bring some food to our displaced population. We also make sure that

civilians are protected under international law, and many other issues. And these are burning issues and I cannot say to you that we have arrived at conclusions for these issues—I will be deceiving you—but every effort is being made on my part, on their part, to convey these messages back to begin the immediate and prompt process of looking into these problems. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Niger

Spokesman Details Members of New Cabinet

AB230422593 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 23 Apr 93

[Text] The government has just been formed with 28 members. Spokesman Moctar Diallo explains the composition:

[Begin Diallo recording] On the proposal of Prime Minister Mahamadou Issoufou, the head of state, His Excellency Mahamane Ousmane, today formed the first government of the Third Republic. The following people have been appointed cabinet members:

| Minister of: | |
|--|-----------------------|
| National Defense | Tahirou, Amadou |
| Interior | Oumarou, Ousmane |
| Foreign Affairs and Cooperation | Hama, Abdourahamane |
| Finance and Planning | Boureima, Abdallah |
| Commerce, Transport, and Tourism | Abdoulaye, Souley |
| Mines and Energy | Foumakoye, Gado |
| Public Health | Koullou, Mahamane |
| Equipment, Housing, and Territorial Development | Laouali, Amadou |
| Social Welfare, Population, and Women | Ali, Mariama |
| Industry and Handicraft | Effad, Emoud |
| Secondary and Higher Education, and Research | Garba, Djibo |
| Civil Service, Labor, and Employment in Charge of Relations With the Parliament and Government | Salissou, Madougou |
| Spokesman | Diallo, Moctar |
| Communication, Culture, Youth, and Sports | Hassoumi, Massaoudou |
| Justice and Keeper of the Seals | Kandine, Mallam Adam |
| Agriculture and Animal Husbandry | Sadio, Djoulde |
| Water Supply and Environment | Billo, Soumana |
| Administrative Reform and Decentralization | Ibba, Mohamed Ibrahim |

Secretary of State for:

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Transport and Tourism | Kane, Moussa Souleymane |
| Promotion of Employment and Small and Medium Enterprises | Ben Wahad, Aichatou |
| Budget | Moudi, Mohamed |
| Interior in Charge of Public Security | Katambe, Issoufou |
| Planning | Kane, Aichatou |
| Communication | Labo, Abdou |
| Agriculture | Maikourema, Zeinabou |
| Cooperation | Seini, Abdoukarimou |
| Women's and Children's Protection | Sambo, Mahamane Mariama |
| National Education | Rabo, Mai Ada Mamadou |

As you can see, the government has 28 members. [end recording]

Prime Minister on Priorities, Escape of Prisoners

LD2404152993 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 24 Apr 93

[Excerpts] Niger's Third Republic has its first government, which was formed yesterday by Prime Minister Mahamadou Issoufou, who was appointed six days ago. [passage omitted] Mahamadou Issoufou outlined his priorities to Assane Diop and returned to the subject of the extraordinary escape of 900 prisoners from Niamey prison yesterday.

[Begin recording] [Issoufou] Our priority is the return to peace through a negotiated settlement of the rebellion issue. In the political sphere, our priority is to continue the democratization of social life and the strengthening of the republic.

[Diop] Did you take the Tuaregs into consideration when you formed your government?

[Issoufou] When we formed this government, we took all currents into consideration. We know the political situation in our country and we know the population's political awareness. All this has not been forgotten.

[Diop] There was an unfortunate coincidence that hundreds of prisoners escaped from Niamey prison the day your government was formed. What will you do?

[Issoufou] In regard to what happened at Niamey prison yesterday, we have recovered nine hostages. Unfortunately, a number of common law prisoners escaped. Measures are being taken now to capture them and return them to jail. [end recording]

Supreme Court Nullifies Assembly Speaker Election

*AB2504155793 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830
GMT 24 Apr 93*

[Text] Niger's Supreme Court has nullified the election of Moumouni Adamou Djermakoye as speaker of the National Assembly. Mr. Djermakoye was unanimously elected on 12 April by the 49 deputies representing the ruling coalition, but the 33 opposition members of parliament walked out of the Assembly, saying that the session was closed. Supreme Court President Mahamane Mallam Aoumi stated that the election was organized in violation of the Constitution.

[In a related story, Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French at 0545 GMT on 25 April reports: "The 83 members of the National Assembly will have to resume their deliberations on the morning of 26 April following President Mahamane Ousmane's decision on 24 April to lift the Assembly's suspension. Following the showdown between the majority and the opposition over modalities for the election of a speaker, the deliberations were suspended on 15 April. The president's decision comes in the wake of the Supreme Court's verdict on 23 April."]

Senegal**African Independence Party Withdraws From Elections**

*AB2404192693 Dakar Radio Senegal in French 2200
GMT 20 Apr 93*

[Excerpt] Meeting on 10 and 11 April 1993 under the chairmanship of General Secretary Majmoud Diop, the African Independence Party [PAI] Central Committee

examined the present political situation with due attention. The Central Committee noted with satisfaction the PAI's steadfastness in the systematic search for a single candidate for the elections. This search culminated in a patriotic front that saw the choice and reelection of President Abdou Diouf around the same program of salvation for the fatherland to consolidate the achievements accomplished and genuine changes that need to be carried out.

The PAI Central Committee noted with regret that it could not conclude any alliance with any party at the legislative elections. Furthermore, the absence of funds to finance the parties and their newspapers does not place all these parties on the same footing. Since the disparity in resources leads to unequal chances, the PAI Central Committee has therefore decided not to take part in the 1993 legislative elections in accordance with the decisions reached at the 29th plenary session of the Central Committee in January 1981 [as heard], and with the call made on 20 February 1992.

The PAI Central Committee will continue the struggle for clearing the obstacles hampering the unity of patriotic forces in order to study in detail a national program for the salvation of the fatherland and to strive, beyond the elections, for the advent of neosocialism in the world.

Concerning the Casamance issue, the PAI Central Committee expressed satisfaction that as early as 1983, at the Gao Square in Ziguinchor, it had called for negotiations with Father Senghor in order to find a peaceful solution to the problems of national unity. [passage omitted]

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